

# THE GRAPHIC.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 610.—Vol. XXIV.

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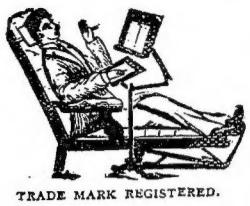
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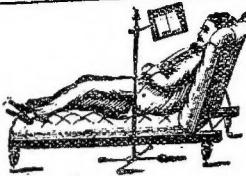
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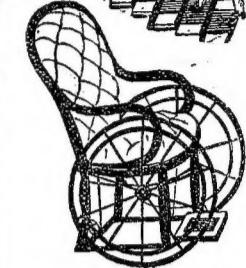
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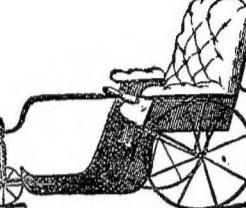
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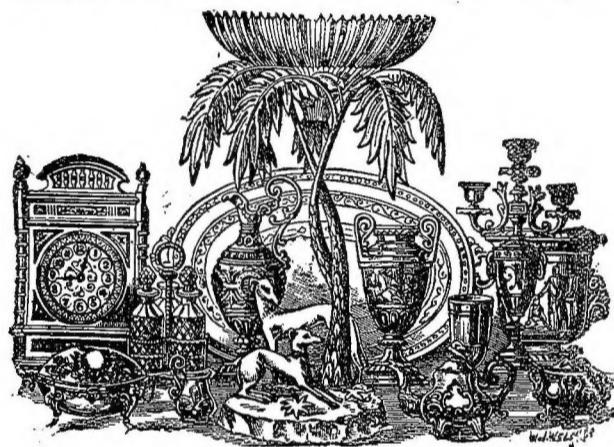
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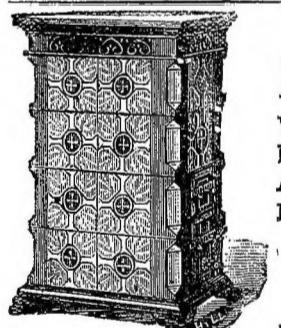
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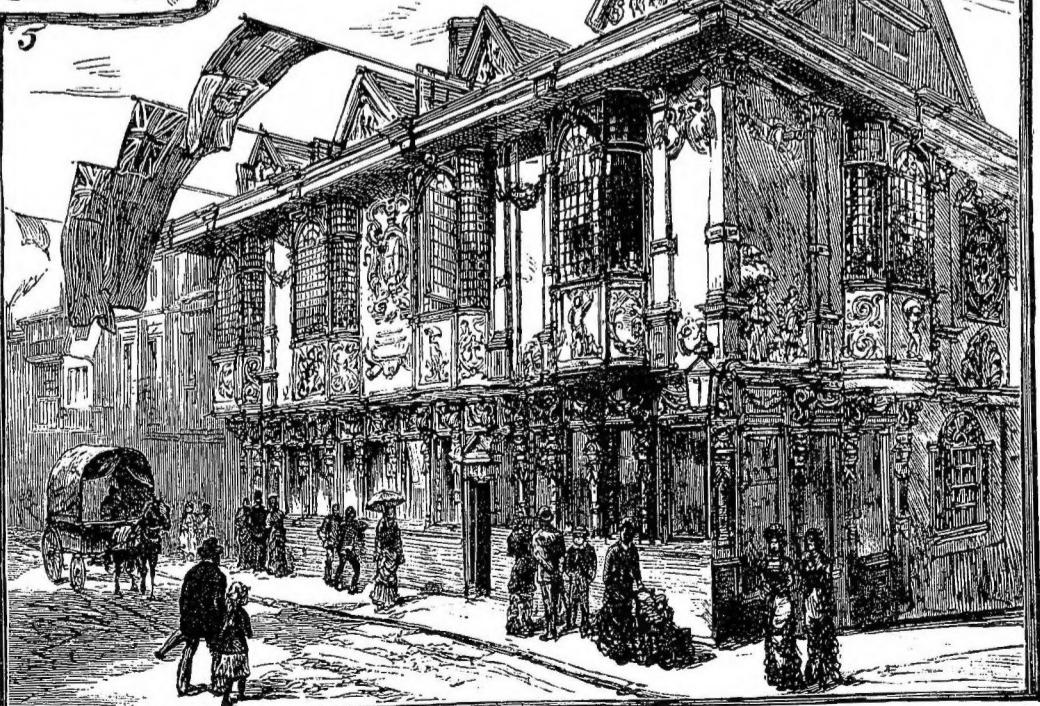
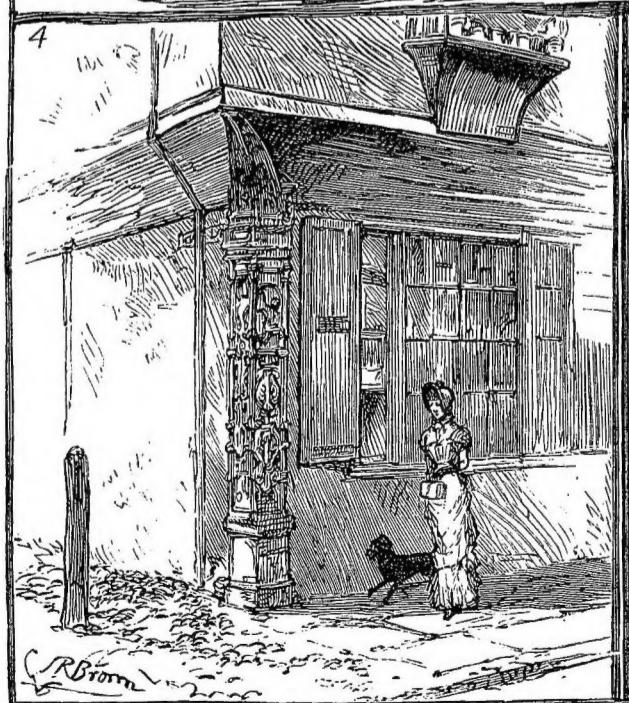
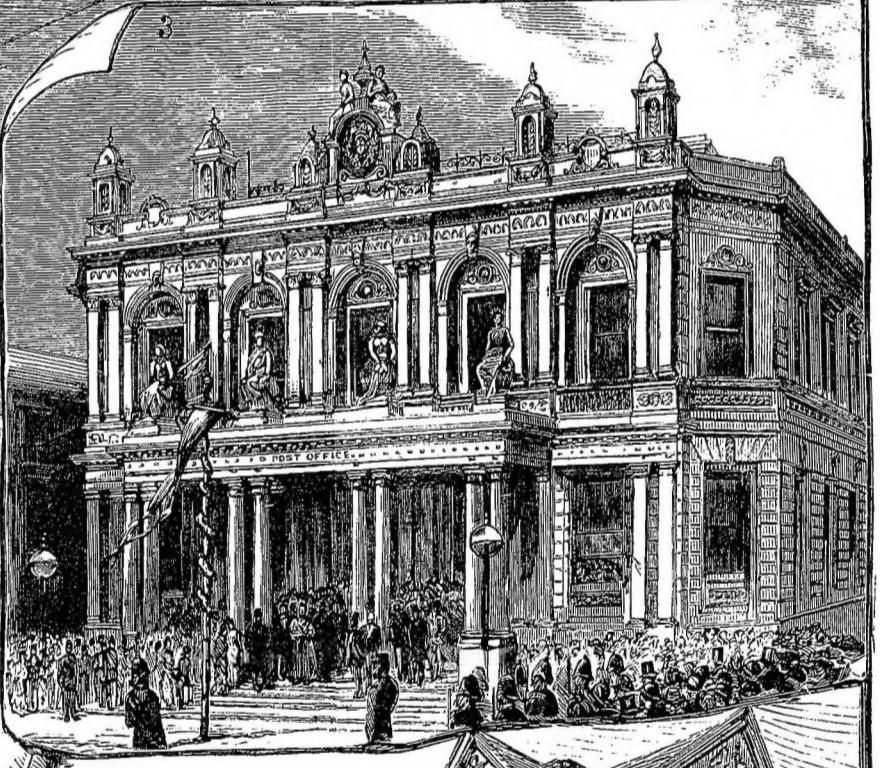
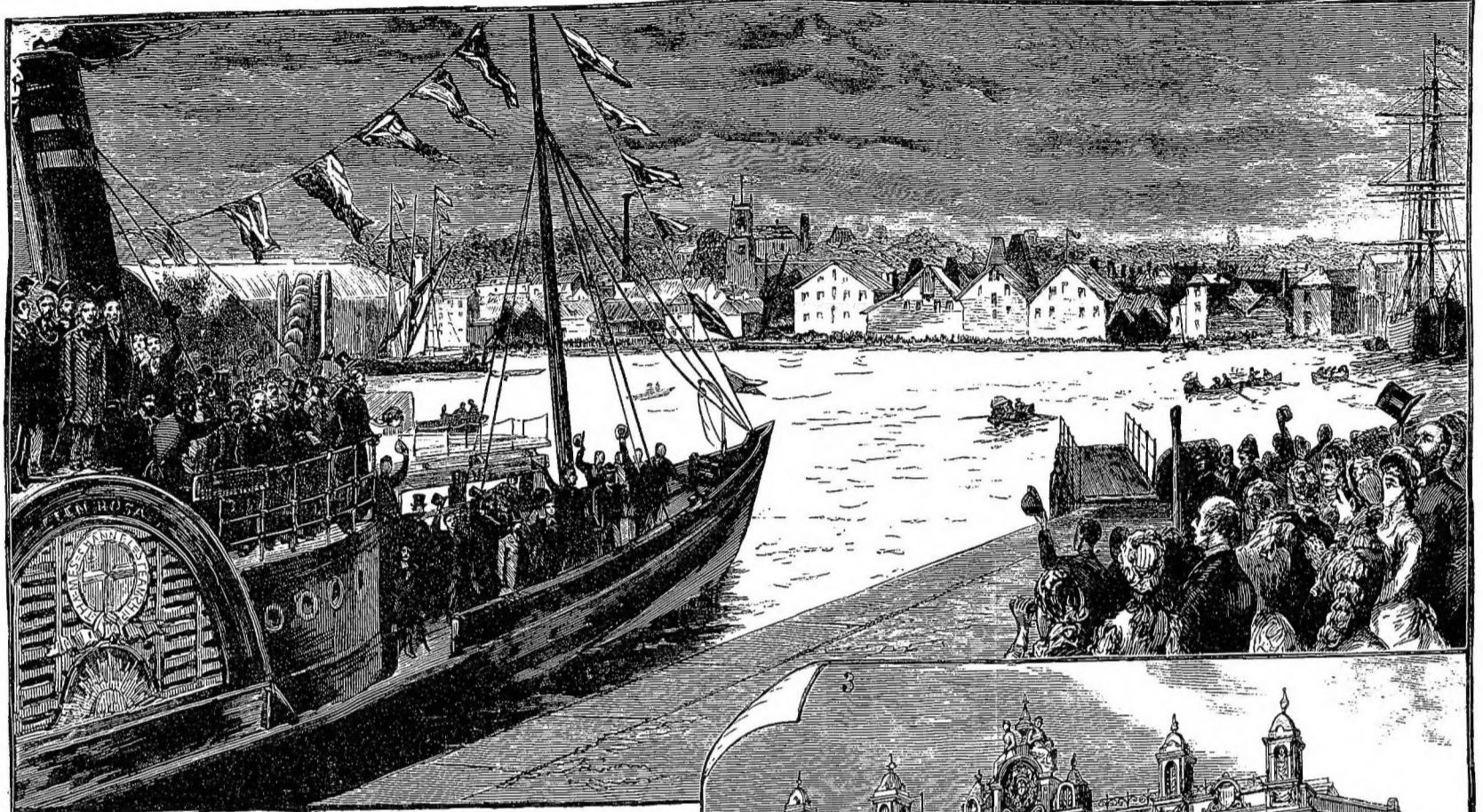
# THE PHOTOGRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 610.—VOL. XXIV.  
Reg'd at General Post Office as a Newspaper.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1881

PRICE SIXPENCE  
[Or by Post Sixpence Halfpenny]



1. Opening of the New Lock to Ipswich Dock : The *Glen Rosa* passing through.—2. The New Museum.—3. The New Post Office : Reading the First Telegram.—4. An Ipswich Corner.—5. The Ancient House.

OPENING OF NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT IPSWICH



**IRISH IRRECONCILEABLES.**—Roman Catholic Emancipation, which, some fifty years ago, was enthusiastically advocated by the Whigs, and reluctantly yielded by the Tories, was to the last viewed with suspicion by two very opposite sets of people, namely, the so-called zealots of Protestantism and the astute statesmen of the Continent. Half-a-century of experience leads one to think that these narrow-minded people formed a juster estimate of emancipated Irish Romanism than was attained by the enlightened upholders of toleration and freedom of opinion. Ever since 1829 there has been an alien section in the House of Commons, a section which has hated the prevailing creed of England, and which, even in secular matters, has usually been ready to range itself, when any dispute arose, on the side of the enemies of England. Still, though "the Pope's Brass Band," as it used to be called, was troublesome in those days, it was not nearly so troublesome as it is now. The M.P.'s, being elected by more limited constituencies, were men of higher social rank than their successors, and they were controlled by O'Connell, who, with all his faults, was a statesman and a man of genius. Nor in those days was there a great Irish colony across the Atlantic, reacting, with its paid agitators and incendiary Press, on the mother-island, and once more exhibiting that unnatural combination of Jacobinism with Roman Catholicism which was manifested in 1798. This monstrous alliance has often before now had a Protestant at its head. The plan answers, for it tends to disarm the suspicions of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Ulstermen. These reflections are prompted by the studied outburst of petulance on the part of Mr. Parnell, which led to his suspension, and which was followed by his rapid journey to Ireland, and his declaration of war against the Government Land Bill. What are we to do with these men? For several years running they have seriously obstructed business, and now, at the end of a Session entirely devoted to the interests of their constituents, they begin the game over again. And their constituents by no means disapprove of their behaviour; on the contrary, they are delighted to see John Bull poked up, and they believe that, if their representatives only persevere long enough in making themselves disagreeable, John Bull will in despair grant Home Rule, which means ultimate national independence. We incline to think they are right. What with irreconcileable M.P.'s and terror-stricken jurymen, Constitutionalism suits Ireland very badly. There are two other alternatives. Independence, ending almost certainly in civil war, and the probable ultimate supremacy of Ulster; or such a Government as that of India. Fifty years of firm, impartial, absolute Government would do Ireland more good than the most ingenious Land Bill ever spun out of Mr. Gladstone's prolific brain.

**THE DYNAMITE WAR.**—The punishment of the conspirators who attempted to blow up the Town Hall of Liverpool will hardly shock the most humane mind. They were caught, black-handed, firing the infernal machine, and, but for the innate clumsiness of their tribe, much damage might have been done to life and property. They have only been saved from the extreme penalty of the law by their own awkwardness. It seems to be forgotten, however, that the attempt of M'Grath and M'Kevitt is but an instalment of a much larger effort to disturb English life. The English public is most good-humoured and unsuspicious, and it is inclined to accept mouthing which threatens with great general reductions. The result is that O'Donovan Rossa's brave words are, in spite of a consignment of infernal machines, generally received with ridicule. No doubt it would be unwise to accept the threatenings of such a man seriously, or to believe all the gratuitous revelations he makes. But it is a fact that Rossa has a direct financial interest in the success of such schemes; his Fenian supporters pay him apparently by results, and there is thus a constant temptation to increase his profits. The punishment of the conspirators at Liverpool will probably keep down similar attempts at explosion. But there is a large Irish population in all the great seaports, engaged in loading and unloading ships in the docks. Some of them have access to the coal bunkers of probably every steamboat which leaves these shores. If the fact be remembered at present with some anxiety and with hardship to innocent and hard-working Irishmen, it is not the English public which is to blame.

**EJECTED.**—Cheap martyrdom and world-wide notoriety. Of these two things, dear to the demagogic soul, Mr. Bradlaugh, in his most sanguine moments, could never have hoped for so much as he has got. For this precious boon he may thank a timid, vacillating Ministry, and a large number of bigots inside and outside the House of Commons. If last year, after the General Election, when Mr. Bradlaugh declared that he could not take the oath, Mr. Gladstone had boldly proposed to substitute an affirmation which would satisfy the new member's conscientious scruples, he would have been supported by a majority of the House, Mr. Bradlaugh would have taken his seat, and would most likely have subsided before long into comparative obscurity. Whereas now one scandalous scene has succeeded another, and, as

Mr. Bright significantly observed, speaking of the mob meetings, "these are things which grow as they go." Because we take this view it does not follow that we sympathise with the Atheism; but, as we have several times said before, the religious test was virtually abolished when Jews were admitted to Parliament. We are not always able to approve of Mr. Biggar's utterances, but we think he spoke words of good sense when he said: "This House is not a tribunal to try questions of religion or the political opinions of individuals. Political oaths are an absurdity." The House of Commons has placed itself in a most painful, not to say perilous, position. Mr. Bradlaugh is not the man to cease rapping at its doors for admission, and there seems every likelihood that, until he is admitted, a very unpleasant, and even dangerous, agitation will be kept up out of doors.

**THE LAND BILL.**—The unopposed reading of the Irish Land Bill in the House of Lords was a foregone conclusion. The amendments are to be suggested in Committee, and nothing is to be done which may hinder its becoming law with all due speed. Yet it is doubtful if there ever was a Bill presented to the Upper House less to the mind of its members. It opens a new chapter in the history of the tenure of land, and the new relationship of landlord to tenant was not more correctly than epigrammatically stated by the Duke of Argyll when he remarked that Irish rents are henceforth to be regulated by three respectable gentlemen, and tenants are to be allowed to sell what is not their own. That, with a full knowledge of the meaning of the Bill, the House of Lords should decline to oppose it, is most creditable to their political sense. It will not permanently satisfy Ireland; but at least it will supply a temporary working solution of a social difficulty which had become intolerable. How long it will remain a solution depends upon the power of the Land League to renew the agitation which the Coercion Act has only partially subdued; for the Bill is as little satisfactory to the recognised leaders of the Irish people as it is to the Lords, and there is no sign, outside the circle which has constructed it, that it is anywhere regarded as "a message of peace." The wisdom of accepting the measure cannot, however, be doubted, for the price of an unconditional opposition must have been an agitation for the reconstruction or abolition of the House of Lords itself.

**AT CANDAHAR.**—Fortune's wheel revolves more rapidly in semi-civilised than in civilised countries. Only the other day Queen Victoria, by means of her redcoats, ruled at Candahar, and many wise men thought we ought to stay enduringly in a place which we had won at the cost of so much blood and treasure. Our Government, however, decided to give up Candahar, and so we handed it over to one Abdul Rahman, nominally accepted as lord of all Afghanistan. To him also we gave great store of guns and of money, and then, wishing him good luck, we retired as far as Quetta. No sooner are we out of the country than the vanquished pretender Ayoub begins to lift up his head. Contradictory reports are circulated concerning him. He is moneyless, friendless, and in despair; he is collecting a very respectable force, and is in excellent spirits; Abdul Rahman is too securely seated to mind such a fellow as Ayoub; Abdul Rahman's position is so precarious that a very slight reverse will cause his friends to melt away, and send him, like Jock o' Hazeldean's sweetheart, "over the Border and awa'" into Turkestan with our artillery and our money. It is the last of these opposing forecasts which has come true. Crouching tiger-like, Ayoub sprang out upon Ghulam Khan, who is charged with incapacity or treachery, thrashed him easily on the very year-return of our Maiwand repulse, and has now entered Candahar. We should, of course, trouble ourselves very little about these feuds, were there not a Great Bear in the background eagerly watching the fray. Questioned concerning the probable behaviour of this Great Bear, Lord Hartington speaks of the importance of the independence and integrity of Afghanistan, and says that we shall allow no foreign country to interfere with her. If these brave words really mean possible deeds, they convey a very broad hint to neighbours who may incline to be meddlesome. How foolish now seems the policy which fastened a quarrel on Shere Ali! It is we, with our invasion, who are the real cause of the present anarchy. But, whether, having once got to Candahar, we had better have stayed there, and perhaps at Cabul also, is a question to which we will not now venture to give a decisive answer.

**FRENCH ELECTIONS.**—The sudden change in the announcement of the French Elections from the 18th of September to the 21st of August has given deep offence to all political sections. Radicals and Monarchs are alike angry with the Government, and accuse it of a desire to restrict the period of agitation so as to reduce the criticism of its own acts. And the curtailment of the electoral period will undoubtedly have the effect of confining the agitation within respectable limits, and of shortening programmes on various platforms. As to its effect upon the return of candidates, that must depend upon the view taken of the Government's motives in hurrying forward the elections. If it is, as is widely supposed, an opportunist strategem to anticipate the disastrous effects of their policy in Africa, opportunist candidates are likely to suffer. There is no doubt that by their prompt war-policy the Government has been led into an unforeseen situation of difficulty which by the 18th of September would be likely to react upon the

constituencies. The French electorate being largely composed of the peasantry is pledged to a policy which holds war in suspicion; and the campaign in Africa, by its fatalities in hospital and its expense, is not likely to recoup them in glory. Such a view would have been advanced with great cogency in September; but it may even be found serviceable in August. Whether, in the absence of the *scrutin de liste*, M. Gambetta is to rule the elections has not yet appeared. The Extreme Left are, under the leadership of M. Clemenceau, rapidly passing from their allegiance to him; but his electoral dexterity may well be a match for the mere irreconcileableness of his opponent. There seems no reason to suppose, however, that a Parliament will be returned much more extreme than that which is going back to the constituencies.

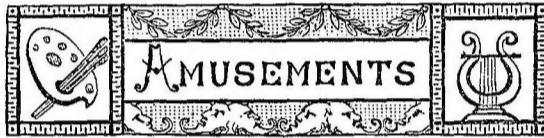
**RAILWAY RATES AND FARES.**—Although the Select Committee of the House of Commons is nominally investigating both these sources of railway revenue, little complaint has been heard on the question of fares. Continental fares may be on the whole lower, but it is only fair to remember that wages and the ordinary standard of living are even now higher here than abroad. Still more important is it to bear in mind the meagre service of trains on Continental lines, the compulsion in France and several other countries to travel first-class if one wants to travel swiftly, and the comparative absence abroad of return-ticket-reductions, and of multitudinous excursion arrangements. In short, as far as passengers are concerned, it may be fearlessly asserted that, safety and refreshment-conveniences excepted, the British railway is superior to the Continental railway, and the French method, if introduced here in its entirety, would be voted intolerable. As regards railway rates, however, there has been a good deal of grumbling on the part of producers and manufacturers. They are declared to be unduly high, and glaringly unequal. Hence the Select Committee. There is a certain amount of reason in these complaints, but after reading the evidence of the Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade prudent men will incline to think that if the Government was to lay all the railways, as regards merchandise rates, on a Procrustes bed of uniformity, the consumer, that is the general public, would in the end find a good many things dearer than they now are. To take a single example. It is complained that the South Eastern Railway carry French fruit at a proportionately lower tariff than Kentish fruit. At first sight this seems hard on the men of Kent. But the railway company is obliged to tempt the French shipper with low rates in order to induce him not to send his fruit by sea and river; and, if the rates as regards French fruit were compulsorily raised, the South Eastern would lose the French fruit traffic, which would then enter London by the Thames. In order to compensate themselves for this loss, the Company would raise the rates on Kent fruit, and, as the increased freight would be infallibly charged to the consumers, we should pay dearer for our cherries than we now do. Trade implies a multitude of conflicting self-interests, which, if let alone, have a wonderful knack of adjusting themselves, whereas any despotic interference from without is apt to throw everything into a muddle.

**THE COST OF LIVING IN LONDON.**—An instructive comparison has just been made between the cost of living in London and in the towns of Leeds, Manchester, and Sheffield. Last week a housekeeper in Leeds could supply herself with the best cuts of salmon at 1s. 2d. per pound, and 2d. dearer in Manchester and Sheffield. She might have cod at 5d., sole at 1s. 4d., 10d., and 1s. 2d., fresh haddock at 3d., whiting at 4d., plaice at 2½d., herrings at ¾d. and 1d. each. As regards vegetables, she could buy 20 lbs. of the best potatoes for 1s. 2d. and 1s., a peck of green peas for 6d. or 8d.; a cabbage "as big as a half-quartet loaf" for 2d., strawberries from 4d. to 1s. per pound; cherries from 3d. to 6d.; gooseberries from 1d. to 4d. She could get legs of mutton at 10d. a pound, loin chops at 1s., rumpsteaks at 1s. 2d., ribs of beef at 10d. In London, the same person going shopping would have paid for salmon 1s. 4d., soles 1s. 6d., cod 8d., haddock 4d., plaice 4d., herring 2d. Potatoes were from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d., green peas 1s. 6d., cabbage 3d., strawberries 8d. to 1s. 2d., cherries 9d., gooseberries 5d. Legs of mutton were 11½d. per pound, loin chops 1s. 2d., rumpsteaks 1s. 4d., ribs of beef 1s. It thus happens that for common articles of diet London pays from twenty to four hundred per cent. more than the inhabitants of the three northern towns. When it is asked why there should be so great a difference in the prices no good reason is forthcoming. On the contrary the balance of cheapness should incline towards the London customers, London being nearer a continuous fish supply, and having more abundant gardens to draw upon. The difference is assigned to the absence of market-accommodation in London, and it is an important element to remember. But it should also be remembered that metropolitan tradesmen adopt a standard of living much more expensive than rules among the same class in the provinces. The twenty to four hundred per cent. of difference might perhaps be found in that necessity to live handsomely in the suburbs, and to drive to their not necessarily dishonest employment in nice broughams.

**IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.**—If we must have a popular forum, an open-air place of meeting which may act as a safety-valve for the bubbling fountains of democratic eloquence, it had far better be in the neighbourhood of Landseer's Lions than under the trees and greensward of Hyde Park. Not only is Trafalgar Square more central, a serious consideration for democrats who live in southern or eastern

suburbs, but there is little there which can suffer much hurt from the presence of a multitude. Now the greatest stickler for popular rights must admit that grass is not improved by being poached into mud with the treading of many feet; or trees benefited by being loaded with bunches of boys. Trafalgar Square, being a stony wilderness, cannot be hurt much, and the only damage done on Tuesday evening was the accidental upsetting of two granite posts which seem to have had a very shallow foundation. It was really quite a sight to see the crowd at seven o'clock occupying the whole of the square, covering the steps of St. Martin's Church, and swarming on the terrace in front of the National Gallery. Some Continental exile, beholding a London multitude for the first time, may have had his bosom stirred with memories of 1792, 1848, and 1871. But there was not a revolt, much less a revolution. After Mr. Bradlaugh had spoken the great assemblage peacefully dispersed, a few roughs excepted, who rushed to Westminster Palace under the belief that the elect of the boot-making borough would on that evening attempt his forcible entry into the House. Without desiring to underrate Mr. Bradlaugh's influence, it may be presumed that only a small portion (the inner ring probably) of the persons assembled represented his actual adherents. But he is a man, if not of eminence, at all events of notoriety, and numbers came either to gaze on his personal aspect or for the chance of hearing his sonorous voice. It is no reflection upon the gentleman whom we may term the open-air Member for Northampton to say that an equally vast multitude would doubtless assemble if a certain "unfortunate nobleman" now languishing in prison were allowed out (for one night only) to exhibit his portly person and air his eloquence in that same Cockney Areopagus.

**NOTICE.**—The Half-Sheet this week, though delivered in the middle of the paper, must be placed for binding between pages 140 and 149.



#### THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.

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VOLUME XXIII.

THE GRAPHIC

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#### THE NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT IPSWICH

IPSWICH is one of the oldest borough towns in England. In 991 we read of the destruction of Gippenswich, as it was then called, by the Danes, and under the reign of Edward the Confessor we hear of it containing 800 burgesses. William the Conqueror erected a castle for its protection, and its first corporate charter was granted by King John. Apart from its trade, which, as the River Orwell is navigable to this point, was considerable, Ipswich subsequently enjoyed a large share of the woollen and coarse linen trade, which, however, has now been greatly injured by the cheaper goods made in the North. In the 13th and 14th centuries also Ipswich was a favourite resort of priests and monks, there being a large number of churches and several religious houses. The town is still quaint and old-fashioned in many quarters, some of the streets being irregularly built and narrow.

Unlike, however, many other towns with a past history, Ipswich has always shown considerable public spirit, and a wish to keep up with modern times. Thus the streets have been paved and widened, new public buildings have been erected, while last week Ipswich was the scene of great civic festivities on the occasion of the inauguration of a new lock leading to the docks, of a new Post Office building, and a new Museum.

Chief amongst the visitors was Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., the President of the Board of Trade. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., and Sir Richard Wallace had been invited, but were unable to be present. The ceremony of opening the new lock gates took place first. A steamer, the *Glen Rosa*, containing Mr. Chamberlain, the Mayor, and the civic dignitaries of the town, went for a short trip down the river to the boundary of the Ipswich Dock Commissioners, and, returning to the Dock, passed through the lock. Mr. Bateman, the engineer of the work, then said a few words respecting the lock itself, by which vessels drawing 18 or 19 feet could be admitted; and he was followed by Mr. George Mason, the Chairman of the Dock Commission; and then Mr. Chamberlain made a graceful speech, congratulating Ipswich on the beauty of its river and its display of public spirit.

Next in the programme came the opening of the new Post Office, where the Mayor despatched the first telegram to the Postmaster-General, informing him the new building was being declared open for public business, and several telegrams were received for the *East Anglian Daily Times*. The Mayor having made a speech and performed the opening ceremony, the procession once more re-formed and wended its way to the New Museum, a handsome pile of buildings, which has been built from the designs of Mr. Horace Cheston, 1, Great Winchester Street, E.C. Here the Curator, Dr. J. E. Taylor, made a speech, recapitulating the efforts which had been made to found the Museum—the nucleus of which was a Natural History Museum, established in 1846. From that time the collection had continued to enlarge, and in 1853 the management passed, by Ewart's Act, into the hands of the Corporation. In 1876 Sir Richard Wallace accepted the Presidency, and purchased and presented to the Museum a valuable geological collection which, together with the specimens already obtained, enabled the Museum to exhibit one of the finest collections illustrative of local geology in Europe. Courses of lectures on subjects connected with geology, botany, zoology, physical geography, and kindred sciences are continually given; while attached to the Museum is a good Free Library and Reading Room. The new buildings, in which accommodation has also been provided for the Schools of Art and Science, have cost about 7,000/. After a speech from Lord Henniker, the Mayor declared the buildings open, and then the whole party adjourned to a *déjeuner* given by the Mayor in the council chamber.—In the drawings of the Post Office and the Museum our artist has been assisted by photographs by Mr. Vick, of Ipswich.

#### A BALLOON GARDEN PARTY

THE Balloon Society of Great Britain celebrated its first anniversary by a garden party at Lillie Bridge Grounds on Saturday last. The chief feature of the entertainment was a large balloon constructed of a new material, of which indiarubber is the chief component part. It had been intended to use it as a captive

#### INSTALLATION OF THE CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER

On Wednesday last week General Sir Richard Dacres, G.C.B., was formally installed as Constable of the Tower of London. The ceremony took place on the Governor's parade-ground, Tower Green, where the garrison, composed of a detachment of the Coast-guard Royal Artillery and a battalion of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, was drawn up in review order, with band and colours, together with the Yeomen Warders in their ancient full-dress costume. The Lord Chamberlain, Lord Kenmare, K.P., accompanied by the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby Fane, arrived at the Queen's House at one o'clock, and the representative of Her Majesty received the Queen's keys of the Tower from Lieutenant-General Maitland, C.B., the Lieutenant of the Tower, who was attended by the other chief officials. A move was then made to the parade-ground, where, after the band had played "God Save the Queen," the Coroner of the Tower Hamlets read the Queen's patents appointing Sir R. Dacres "Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets" and "Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of the Tower." The Lord Chamberlain delivered the keys of the Tower, in the Queen's name and on Her Majesty's behalf, into the Constable's hands. The Yeoman Porter cried, "God save the Queen," and the Yeomen Warders answered, "Amen." The troops presented arms to the Queen's keys, whilst the band played "God Save the Queen." The Constable thereupon handed over the keys to Lieutenant-General Maitland, C.B., for the Resident Governor, and proceeded with the Lord Chamberlain to inspect the troops and the Yeomen Warders. The Lord Chamberlain then returned to the Queen's House with the Constable, and gave him formal possession of it, upon which Sir Richard Dacres gave it to Major-General Milman, C.B., for his occupation as the Resident Governor, and the ceremony concluded by the Constable being officially presented to the assembled officers.

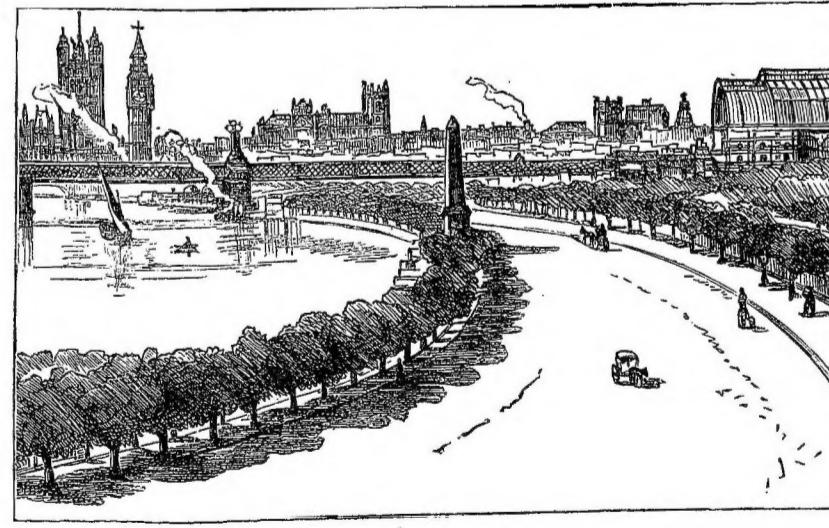
#### A MATCH AT LAWN TENNIS

THE Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting, held recently in the grounds of the All-England Club at Wimbledon, occupied several days, and attracted a large number of critical spectators. Our sketch was made during the progress of the fifth round for the All-Comers' Prizes, played on Monday, the 11th ult., between Mr. W. Renshaw, of the Cheltenham Club, and Mr. H. F. Lawford, of the All-England Club. In the five sets, forty-four games were played, out of which number Mr. Renshaw scored twenty-four; but the number of strokes won by each was far closer, Mr. Renshaw scoring 148 and Mr. Lawford 146. Twenty-four of the games were won by the server, while twenty fell to the striker-out, and thirteen of the games were called deuce. The time taken in playing the five sets, exclusive of a few minutes or so between the sets, was an hour and three-quarters. Mr. Lawford played well in the first and fourth sets, but was slack in the third set; while Mr. Renshaw, though at times very brilliant, did not place the returns with his usual accuracy, though in this particular he improved very much during the last set. Neither player seemed up to the form exhibited in their previous contests at Dublin and at Prince's. In the final round, played on the next day, Mr. Renshaw beat Mr. R. T. Richardson, of the Hooton Club, by eighteen games to nine, his stroke, known as the "Renshaw smash," gaining fourteen aces, five in each of the first and third sets, and four in the second. All through this match Mr. Renshaw played in much better form than on the Monday, his placing being far superior, and his strokes at times were very brilliant; while, on the other hand, Mr. Richardson showed hardly any of the really fine play which he has before displayed this season at Dublin, Manchester, and Prince's.

#### THE THAMES EMBANKMENT AS IT MIGHT BE

If we were now for the first time planning out a city like London on the banks of a fine river, we should probably take care to prevent private owners from seizing upon and appropriating the banks of the stream. Between the private buildings and the river a thoroughfare of some breadth ought to be rigidly preserved for the uses of the public. Our forefathers were quite aware of the propriety of this arrangement, and in old days there was, within the City boundaries, a public road between the houses and the tideway. Gradually, however, this road was encroached upon by sheds, in time these sheds were replaced by permanent buildings, till by degrees it dawned upon an easy-going and unobservant public that bit by bit they had been dimmed out of nearly all their river frontage.

Englishmen went over to Paris, Frenchmen came to London: each returned home impressed with the same idea. "The Thames is a far finer river than the Seine, but while Paris possesses miles of mag-



THE EMBANKMENT AS IT IS

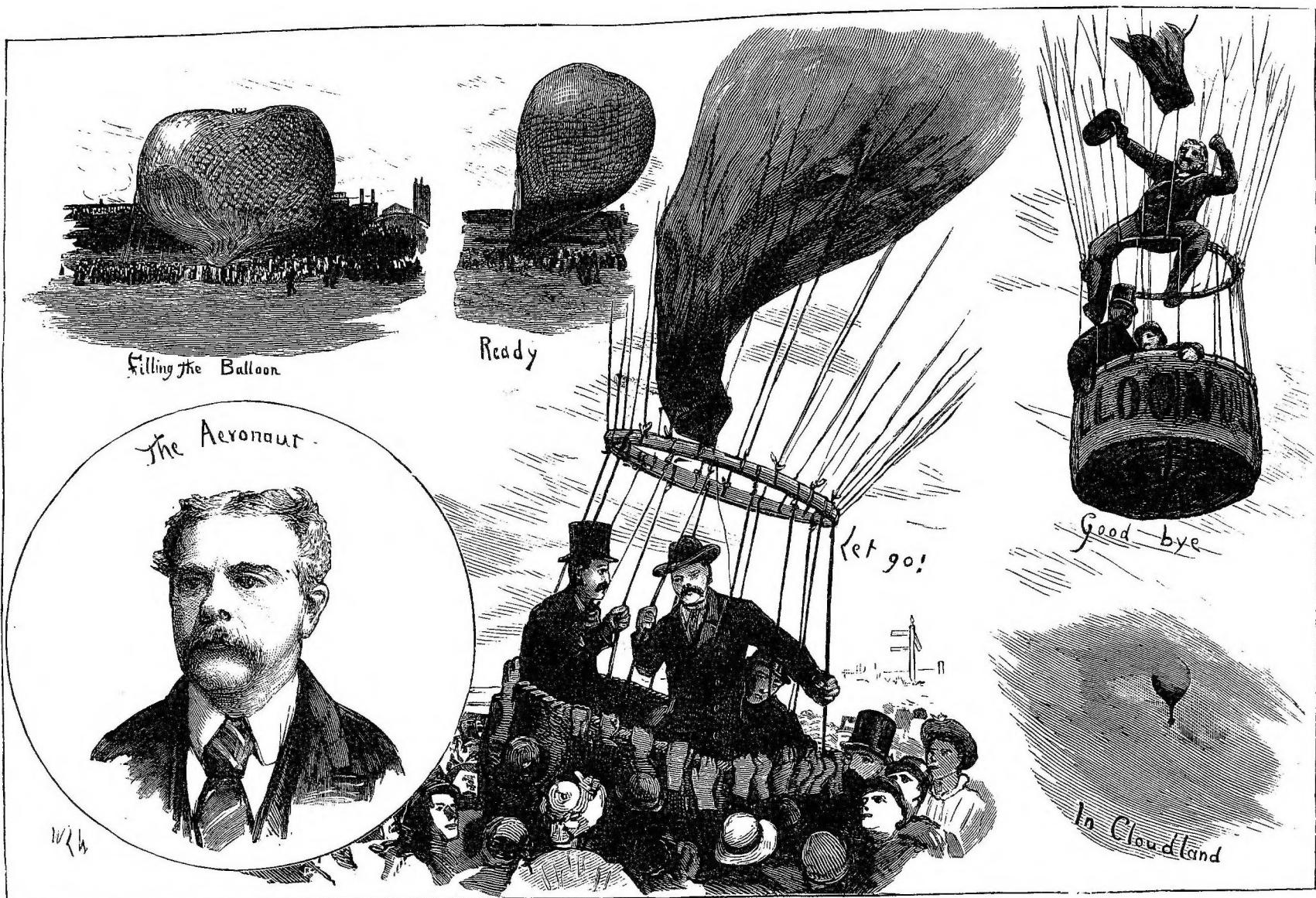
balloon, but the weather proved so unfavourable that this idea was abandoned, and at half-past five the balloon made an untrammelled ascent in charge of the well-known aeronaut, Mr. J. Simmons, C.E., whose portrait we give, Colonel Brine, C.E., and Mr. Baden Powell. The balloon took a north-easterly direction, and, crossing the river twice, passed over the river Lea north of Blackwall. The extreme height attained was 7,000 feet, and a first attempt to descend to mother earth was made near the Essex Lunatic Asylum, but the grapping iron not catching, Mr. Simmons ascended once again, and went on to Hutton, near Brentwood, where a successful descent was eventually made. The balloon had travelled twenty-five miles during the hour it was in the air. For seventeen minutes the balloon was in the clouds, and during that time its occupants felt as if they had water in their ears, a sensation which continued for a couple of days. Mr. Baden Powell states that after the descent had commenced, and when at a distance of 1,000 feet from land, the balloon fell in with a contrary current of air, which was so strong as nearly to blow off the hats of the aeronauts. To return to the garden party: some 2,000 persons responded to the invitations of the Society, which, though only a year old, already numbers 1,000 members.

nificent quays, squalid tumble-down wharves or more substantial modern erections completely bar the unlucky Londoner from taking a promenade along the banks of his native river."

It is doubtful whether the Thames Embankment would after all have been made, but for the chance that there was between Waterloo and Westminster Bridges a mud flat, unsightly at low tide, which tempted the reclaimer.

At last, after many delays, and serious opposition from greedy landowners, the Embankment was completed. It cost us rate-payers a vast sum of money, but we did not grudge the money, and we were proud of the work.

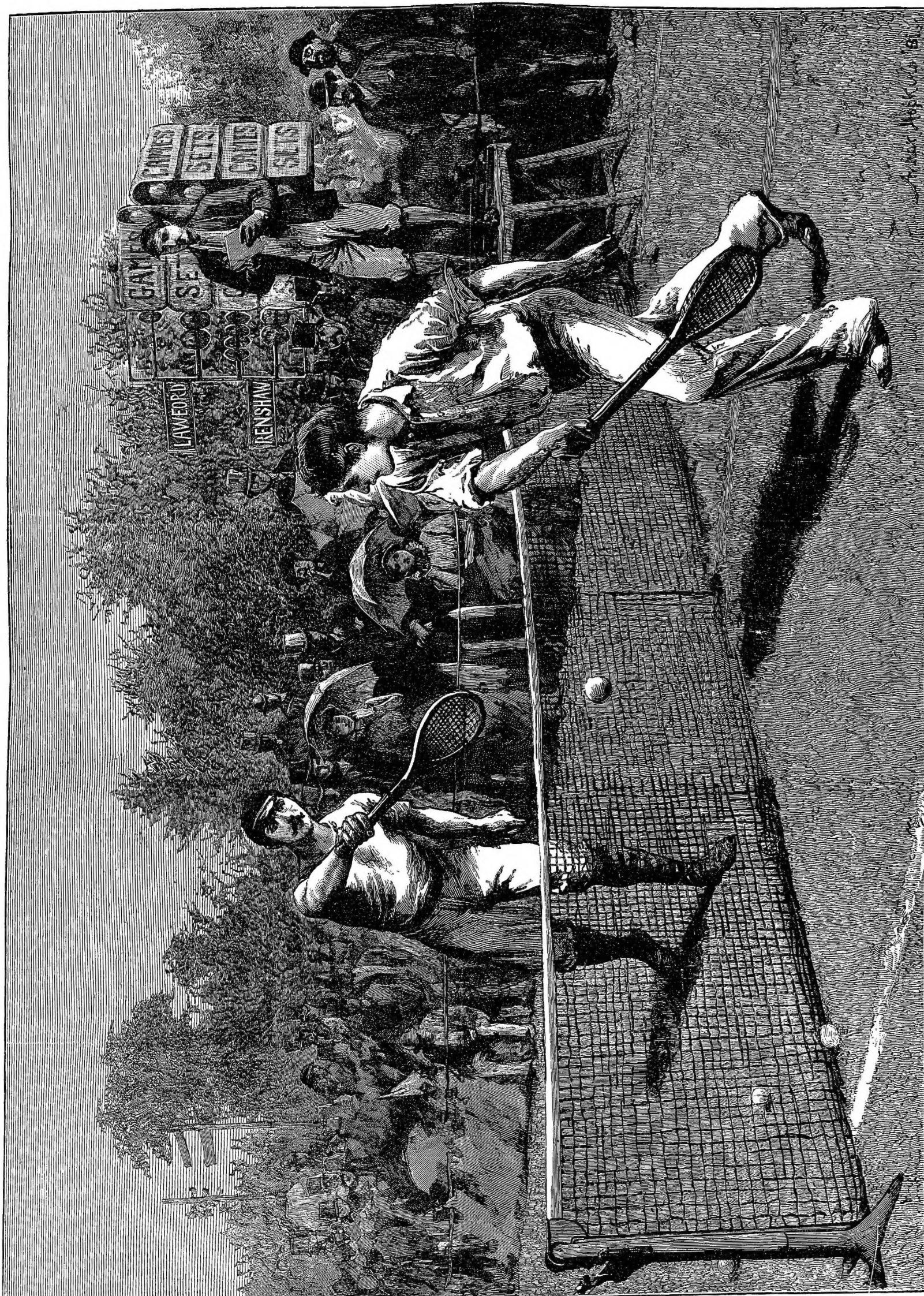
But is the Embankment all that it might be? We answer, No, a hundred times, No! In the first place, owing to the way in which in this boasted land of liberty private interest is suffered to override public convenience, there are not nearly enough thoroughfares leading to the Embankment. Except to the initiated it is a puzzle to get there from the Strand, and so numbers of persons who would like a breath of air from the river do not attempt it. The Board of Works would have done much better if they had spent some money in opening every riverward street in the Strand on to the Embankment, instead of filling the Duke of Northumberland's



THE BALLOON SOCIETY'S GARDEN PARTY AT LILLIE BRIDGE



INSTALLATION OF SIR RICHARD DACRES, G.C.B., AS CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER OF LONDON



THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING AT WIMBLEDON — THE FIFTH ROUND OF THE ALL COMERS' MATCH

pockets with cash for the sake of making that comparatively useless thoroughfare, Northumberland Avenue.

There are, however, other reasons besides its inaccessibility why the Embankment is so deserted (*vide* our small sketch). Except for the view of the river, which the constructors have blocked out in a good many places by great unnecessary masses of masonry, it is rather a dull place. A Parisian would deem it an excellent spot for contracting that mysterious malady called the spleen. Even for the seats, which are thinly scattered there, we are indebted to private munificence.

Now cannot something be done to make the Embankment a spot to which Londoners should resort "in their thousands," as Mr. Odger used to phrase it? Something, we think, can be done, and our artist has given us some hints in the right direction. Let us have a floating *café* on the river, and some kiosks with bands in them to discourse sweet music. There is space enough to lay down a ride so that some of the frequenters of Rotten Row might now and then disport their equestrianism on the banks of Old Father Thames. And why should not the fashionable world, who before the end of the season must grow pretty weary of driving round and round Hyde Park, transfer their custom for (say) one day in the week to the Embankment? If the Princess of Wales would graciously set the example all the others would follow like a flock of sheep.

#### THE CAPTURE OF SFAX

THE capture of Sfax took place on July 16th. The fleet had bombarded the town heavily throughout the previous day, and early in the morning began a most tremendous cannonade, under cover of which the French troops landed in small steam launches. Batteries had been constructed by the Arabs on the shore in order to cannonade any landing parties, but the fire from the ships had placed them completely *hors de combat*. One of our sketches shows the actual landing, when about 500 soldiers, jumping out of boats, crept along the beach, and occupied the attention of the Arabs, while a strong detachment was sent round to the right of the town, where a gate was blown in, and an entry effected. The rear of the fort being badly guarded, it was easily taken. Both Arabs and French fought exceedingly well, the former maintained a brisk fire from a blazing battery, while a few of the latter crept up close to the walls, where the Arabs could not aim at them without exposing themselves to the withering fire of the guns in the boats. Notwithstanding that an entry was effected by the troops the Arabs maintained a most determined resistance in the town, retreating literally house by house until the night of Sunday, July 17, when the French gained complete possession of the town.

We have already illustrated and described the bombardment of Sfax from the sea, and the present sketch needs no further explanation save that the black marks on the fortifications show where the shots have taken effect. The gunboats fired at a distance of one and a quarter miles from the shore, and the larger ships at a distance of two miles.

#### THE "AMMANTATE" AT ST. PETER'S, ROME

THIS sketch, which was sketched from the steps of a side altar in St. Peter's, represents a group of young girls who have come to the church to receive their dowry. They walk in the procession of the octave of Corpus Christi, and are called the "Ammantate" from the veil or mantle which covers them behind from head to foot, while a nun's hood or "guimpe," which forms another part of their quaint garb, covers the front of their body, and even their mouths. In this almost Oriental costume, bearing lighted torches, they follow the guilds, who, carrying crosses and banners, precede the chapter of St. Peter's. Forty of these young women were present this year. Most of the parishes in Rome give dowries. The girls are chosen by lot; the dowry of St. Peter's was the most bountiful—a girl lucky enough to receive that of her own parish, and that of the "Annunziata," always followed by St. Peter's, was in the good old times mistress of about 80/- sterling on her marriage day. Of course the sum now is much reduced. On arriving at the church they assemble in a side room till the hour of the procession, before joining which they receive a waxy torch, and an order on the Treasury for the money payable on their wedding.

#### "A STRUGGLE FOR THE MASTERY"

THIS is a picture which appeals more or less to everybody's sympathies, especially to those who have undergone the same ordeal as this driver. Sometimes a pair of well-fed high-spirited horses act thus from mere "devilment," but more often something has frightened them. In Mr. Charlton's drawing the horses are endeavouring to bolt, but the driver is still able to exercise a certain amount of control over them, and can even partially check them.

#### PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN BOARD SCHOOLS

THE conditions of life in great cities are very adverse to the production of fine men and women. Go into the poorer parts of any large town, and you will be struck by the stunted figures, round shoulders, and pale faces. But for the perpetual influx from the country the inhabitants of great cities would degenerate much faster than they do. It looks, however, as if within another hundred years all the English country (a few parks perhaps excepted), will be swallowed up by bricks and mortar, and then what a poor, whiffing, effeminate set of creatures our posterity will probably be!

They may be partially saved from this fate by the physical system of education which is now being adopted by the London School Board. On the 13th ult. the Princess Louise visited the Board School at Queen's Park, Kensal Green, whither children had been brought from all parts of London to take part in the Swedish scientific system of training under the direction of Miss Löfving. There were 120 girls in the classes, and they were formed into two close lines of sixty, which with great ease and simplicity were converted into six open lines. The training combines every sort of marching and extension motions without straining. The children seemed to enjoy their hour and a-half's drill. They moved with elastic steps, and the exercise, which brings all the muscles into play, had imparted a rather graceful carriage to all. The drill was pronounced to be a thorough success.

Our illustration represents the Maze, an exercise in which, starting in two lines, sized from big girls to little ones, they gradually wind themselves up in apparently inextricable confusion, then unwind, and return to their first formation. The figure in the foreground is Miss Löfving.

#### "A PIOUS FRAUD"

WHY "pious" we are unable to say, unless it be that the fraud in question is being perpetrated by holy monks. They are converting water into wine, not by any miraculous process, but by simply drawing the cheaper liquid up from a well, and mingling it with the more generous juice in the wine jars. If they are going to drink the concoction themselves, little harm is done, the adulteration may indeed be prudential; but if it is being prepared for sale, we can but repeat the proverb, *Cucullus non facit monachum*.

#### WILLIAM PENN'S BURIAL PLACE

WILLIAM PENN, the famous Quaker and founder of the colony of Pennsylvania, "was buried," says the late Mr. Hepworth Dixon, "at the village of Jordans, near Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, on the 5th August, 1718, by the side of his first wife and first-born son. A crowd of people followed the bier from Ruscombe (his country seat) to the graveyard, consisting of the most eminent Friends from all

parts of the country, and the most distinguished of every Christian Church near Ruscombe."

There his remains have lain undisturbed up to the present time. Recently, however, an application was made to the trustees of the burial ground by Mr. George L. Harrison, Commissioner from Pennsylvania, asking for permission to remove Penn's remains to the colony which he founded. The trustees refused the application, and, we think, on sufficient grounds. Penn was an Englishman who died in England; his disposition would have revolted against the pomp and ceremony which the transfer would render inevitable; his descendants and influential Friends both here and in America prefer to let him lie where he is. Added to this it is doubtful whether the body could be identified. Altogether, although we respect the Pennsylvanians who have preferred this request for their reverence for their founder, we cannot but feel that good taste and good sense combine to recommend that his bones should be allowed to go on mouldering in the quiet churchyard where they were deposited more than a hundred and sixty years ago.

#### A SURVIVOR OF BRONKER'S SPRUIT

MRS. SMITH, whose portrait from a photograph by P. M. Laws, 38, Blackett Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, appears on page 149, is the widow of Bandmaster Smith of the 94th Regiment, who died at Leydenburg before the ill-fated company of that regiment started for Pretoria. It will be remembered that the convoy, numbering some 250 men, was attacked on December 20th by about 1,200 Boers, who, shooting at long range, killed or wounded all the officers and most of the men, the remnant being taken prisoners. During the fight Mrs. Smith behaved in the most heroic manner, tearing up her clothes to bind the wounds of those who were bleeding to death; and for upwards of three months afterwards she continued to be unremitting in attention upon them under the most trying circumstances. Her noble devotion elicited general admiration at the time, and was made the subject of special mention in April last by Colonel Bellairs, C.B., in a District Order issued at Pretoria, in which he publicly thanked her for the good services thus rendered.

#### THE INFERNAL MACHINES

ALL sorts of rumours are afloat concerning the infernal machines recently seized at Liverpool. A clockmaker of New York says that in December last he made six clock movements for an unknown Irishman, who refused to say for what purpose they were wanted. A despatch from Peoria, Illinois, says that the whole of the ten machines were made there by a Patrick Crowe, who had been arrested. This latter statement has, however, been contradicted. Another claimant for the doubtful honour of invention is one Denis O'Hara, an Irish revolutionist living at St. Louis, who boasts that since June last he has sent off no fewer than eighty-six dynamite machines, fifty of which have been safely landed, and only two captured. Each of them cost 300*l.*, and they are to be placed among the coals going on board British ironclads, with the view of destroying the Navy. On the other hand, O'Donovan Rossa denies all connection with such shipments, and the Irish organisations in this country protest against the assumption that the Liverpool discovery has anything to do with any Irish movement. Diplomatic communications respecting the affair are passing between the British Government and that of the United States, and the Customs authorities at Boston are doing their best to discover the shippers, but, as false names were of course given, this is a very difficult task. The machine, as shown in our engraving, consists of two cases, the outer one of zinc, containing the explosive mixture, and the inner one of brass, in which rests the clockwork machinery. The movement is that of an ordinary American clock. By the way, it bears the stamp of the "Ansonia Clock Company." It is self-winding. A is a brass disc attached to the mainspring of the clock, having in its circumference a large notch. B is a strong iron lever bearing upon it. This communicates with the trigger C, which, when the notch has caused the lever to fall, in its turn drops and liberates the very powerful spring D, which comes down with great force on a percussion-cap placed on a gun-nipple screwed into the tube E, which contains the fuse, and has direct communication with the compound in the outer case. The sketch represents the machine as it now exists, but in actual use the fuse-tube would be furnished with a cap screwed to its outer extremity, in order that the whole force of the explosion might be inwards. The box is about a foot long, and about six inches square at the ends.

#### DR. CUMMING

THE late Rev. John Cumming, D.D., was a native of Aberdeen, and studied at the University there. He came to London in 1832, and in the same year was chosen Minister of the National Scotch Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden, where he continued to officiate till about two years ago, when failing health compelled him to resign. In the earlier portion of his career Dr. Cumming distinguished himself as a platform orator against the claims of Roman Catholicism, while for the greater part of his prolonged career he was very popular as a preacher. His church was always filled with a congregation comprising many members of the Scotch nobility and other persons of distinction, many doubtless being drawn thither from curiosity to see and hear the man whose prophetic writings had attracted such a multitude of readers. Among the best known of these works were "Apocalyptic Sketches," "Voices of the Night," "The Great Tribulation," and "The Destiny of Nations." Latterly, Dr. Cumming's popularity somewhat declined, partly perhaps because his confident forecasts remained unfulfilled. The year 1868, for example, passed away without the occurrence of the marvellous events which he had predicted. Dr. Cumming on several occasions preached before Her Majesty. He built some large schools in Little Russell Street in connection with the Scotch Church. In 1833 he married Miss Elizabeth Nicholson, by whom he has left issue. He died on the 5th ult. at Chiswick, aged seventy-three.—Our portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company, Regent Street and Cheapside.

#### VOLCANIC REMAINS NEAR BORNEO

"THE volcano with two mounds," writes the artist, "is an apparently extinct mud volcano, in the island of Boan, about twenty-four miles north of Sandahan, north-east of Borneo. It is of less recent date than the second, shown in the left-hand sketch, as the mud, which has flowed right down to the sea, is in parts overgrown. It is about 300 feet high. In the distance is the headland of Bahala Island about 800 feet high. The volcano with the shallow crater has acted similarly to the former one, excepting that it has left a pool of mud and hot water about twelve feet in diameter, instead of upheavals. It has evidently been in eruption since the other, as nothing whatever has grown on the mud, and there is a most clearly defined margin, where the mud ends and the jungle begins. The two islands are only about two and a-half miles distant from each other, and are out of the line of volcanic action connecting Japan with Java and the islands to the south. This makes the presence of mud volcanoes here the more remarkable. The volume of mud (mixed with brittle stone) must have been very great, as it has poured down to the sea on all sides, making a wall on the beach twelve feet high in several places.

"It is curious that in both cases the volcanoes are at the north-east extremity, and that the remainder of the islands is flat and sandy. It was computed by Lieutenant and Commander R. F. Hoskyn that the volcano in Boan had been in eruption from three to four years ago. I consider the one in Lihiman to be active, and might erupt any time, as the broiling sun very soon hardens the mud, and that makes

it seem older, but where the hot water was it was soft enough round the edges to let me in up to my ankles. Lihiman Island is about three miles S.S.W. of Boan."

NOTE.—The authoress of "Southwark and Its Story," whose book we recently reviewed, requests us to state that she is not Miss Boger, but Mrs. Edmund Boger.—We omitted to mention last week that in the drawing of the Children's Hospital our artist was assisted by a photograph by Mr. Edward Fox, 44, Market Street, Brighton.



THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS began work on Tuesday with the reception and registration of members at the Royal College of Physicians. More than 2,500 medical men, English and foreign, are expected to attend the deliberations, which will extend over a wide range of scientific research, the business proceedings being divided into fifteen sections, each with its specially-appointed President and Assistant-President. On Wednesday, at the first general meeting, in St. James's Hall, the Congress was declared open by the Prince of Wales, and Sir James Paget, as President, delivered the inaugural address, in which he dwelt at some length on the advantages of interchange of thought and conflict of varieties of mind, even the statement of errors sometimes assisting to bring out the whole cause of truth. In the sectional meetings no questions on theories or mere doctrine would be discussed, but definite practical subjects which might be brought to the test of fact. In the afternoon a second meeting was held in the hall, when Professor Virchow (Berlin) delivered an address on "The Value of Pathological Experiment;" and at night a Conversazione was given at South Kensington Museum by the English members of the Congress to their foreign brethren. On Thursday visits were made to several of the London Hospitals, a second general meeting was held at the University of London, where Professor Maurice Raynaud (Paris) delivered an address on "Le Scepticisme en Médecine;" and in the evening some members of the Congress dined with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. Yesterday was to see more sectional work, more visits to hospitals, another general meeting, with Dr. Billing's (Washington) address on "Medical Literature," and Conversazioni at the Royal College of Surgeons and the Guildhall, besides an excursion by special steamer to Greenwich, to inspect Messrs. Penn's celebrated engineering establishment; while to-day (Saturday), some of the members go to Folkestone to assist at the unveiling of the Harvey Statue, and other parties of them to Hampton Court, Croydon, Kew, and Richmond. The official languages of the Congress are English, French, and German, and the programmes, rules, and abstracts of papers are published simultaneously in each. The public are admitted to the general meetings, but not to the sectional, and it is noteworthy that a number of duly qualified lady doctors have united in signing a protest against their exclusion from the Congress.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS is also going on this week at the Society's Rooms in Bloomsbury Square, under the presidency of Dr. Redwood. Numerous papers have been read, and a resolution adopted to appoint a standing Committee to revise the *Pharmacopœia*.

THE MEDICAL DEFENCE ASSOCIATION held a meeting on Friday last, under the presidency of Dr. B. W. Richardson, at which resolutions were passed expressing the opinion that entrance to the profession of medicine should only be by the holding of a State licence; that there should be one Examining Board for each division of the United Kingdom; that no one should be entitled to practise or assume a title to practise for gain unless he is registered; and that no scheme of medical reform will be acceptable which does not provide for the direct representation of the profession on the General Medical Council. It was also agreed that these resolutions should be communicated to the Royal Commission on Medical Reform.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S TRAFALGAR SQUARE MEETING on Tuesday is variously estimated by the newspapers at from 15,000 to 20,000. The proceedings were brief and orderly; but at the close two of the stone pillars were broken by the great pressure of the crowd, some 5,000 of whom started at a run towards Palace Yard, where however they were promptly checked by the police, and soon afterwards dispersed. Next day a large crowd again assembled at Westminster, and about twelve o'clock Mr. Bradlaugh arrived. He was allowed to pass into the Lobby; but, when he attempted to penetrate further, he was forcibly ejected by the Assistant-Sergeant and Deputy-Sergeant, aided by a number of constables. No blows were struck, but in the struggle Mr. Bradlaugh's coat was torn, and his collar and necktie disarranged. He was forced out into Palace Yard, where he remained until the result of Mr. Labouchere's motion was made known. While waiting, he told Inspector Denning that he should return with such a number of supporters (under a million) as would compel either his admission or arrest, a threat which he subsequently withdrew, and ultimately an amicable arrangement was made that he should make a second attempt to enter, and Inspector Denning should offer sufficient resistance to justify a charge of assault. This being done, Mr. Bradlaugh at once drove off in a cab to Westminster Police-court for a summons, but, after some conversation with the magistrate, it was agreed that the application should be renewed in a few days, after something definite had been ascertained as to the question of jurisdiction. In the evening, Mr. Bradlaugh addressed a meeting of his supporters in the Hall of Science. He said that Mr. Denning had performed his painful duty with as little unpleasantness as possible, but that Mr. Erskine (the Deputy Sergeant) had used violence as if he was rather glad to do it. As to the future, he counselled patience under provocation, and promised to issue a well-considered manifesto in a few hours.—Mr. Bradlaugh's application for a new trial in the case of Clarke v. Bradlaugh has been postponed until Monday next, and the hearing of his action for "maintenance" against Mr. Newdegate has also been adjourned.

IRELAND.—At a meeting of Conservative Peers held on Tuesday it was decided to propose amendments to the Land Bill on the lines indicated in Lord Salisbury's speech on Monday night. Speaking at Bournemouth on Monday, Lord Bury said he did not think the Lords would reject the Bill entirely, for that would be the act of madmen, but they would amend it, so as to leave the "message of peace," and take away the spoliation clauses.—Mr. Parnell, M.P., presided at a meeting of the Dublin Land League on Tuesday, and on his motion it was agreed to hold a "National Convention" in September to consider what plan of action should now be adopted by the League to attain its main object, the ownership of the soil by the people.—The Provisional Executive of the National Land League of Great Britain, considering that its work of establishing a sister organisation to the Irish Land League is now completed, have called a convention of delegates for the 29th inst. at Newcastle-on-Tyne, with the object of relinquishing their trust.—The labourers of Limerick County have issued a handbill calling a meeting for to-day (Saturday), to "solicit from the Land League assistance and compensation for their sufferings, which have been caused by them and their paid agitators." The notice ends with a caution to "be orderly, and leave all your spades, hooks, pitch-forks, and sticks at home, as should the League try to get up

any row you would be sure to be arrested and tried by a jury of farmers."

**THE BANK HOLIDAY.**—The fine weather of Monday morning coming unexpectedly after the dreariness of Sunday was fully appreciated by the tens of thousands of holiday folk who thronged the parks and open-air places of resort, or went further afield, by rail, road, or river, in search of amusement. The afterpart of the day, however, turned out wet, and many failed to reach home without a soaking. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts entertained some of her East End tenantry at Holly Lodge, Highgate; and at Shortlands House, Bromley, the Duchess of Manchester and Mr. Blackwood, C.B., received some 300 Post Office telegraph boys, who engaged in sports on the lawn, and were afterwards treated to a good dinner. At Coventry the Godiva procession was revived, and in the provinces generally the day was given over to pleasure.

**THE SHROBURYNESS MEETING** of the Artillery Volunteers commenced on Saturday last, when the first division, numbering some 900 officers and men, arrived in camp. On Sunday there was church parade in the morning; but the customary inspection by the Camp Commandant was dispensed with on account of the rain. A novel feature of the meeting is the participation of a Canadian team—two detachments of nine men each, with two officers and two cadets, under Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Oswald, Canadian Artillery, who presents one of the three new prizes which are offered this year, a silver centre-piece representing a gun on sleigh as used during winter in Canada.

**THE NATIONAL FAIR TRADE LEAGUE.**—Under this title a new association has been formed to promote, by every means at its command, an extension of trade with all countries, especially with our colonies and dependencies, upon the principle of reasonably free interchange; and to agitate for such fiscal readjustments as shall prevent the products of foreign States which refuse to deal with Great Britain in fair trade from unduly competing with the products of home labour. A donation fund of 10,000/- a year for five years is being raised to carry out the movement. Mr. Sampson S. Lloyd, of Birmingham, is the chairman, and it is announced that the League is "in no way connected with a League of somewhat similar title recently referred to by Mr. Armit."

**THE ROYAL GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.**—Mr. Irving presided at the thirty-sixth annual festival of this fund on Friday last week, when subscriptions were announced to the amount of £1,100.



THE Land Bill finally left the House of Commons at a late hour on Friday night. It was to have been despatched at the morning sitting, a not unreasonable anticipation considering the time already appropriated to its consideration, and in view of the particular stage now reached. But Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Warton, working in various circles, succeeded in averting the desirable end. Lord Randolph had placed on the paper the truculent amendment to upset the Bill on the Third Reading. The counsels of the leader of the Opposition could not prevail upon him to withdraw from this position. But they succeeded in outflanking him. Mr. W. H. Smith's amendment to recommit the Bill, with the object of introducing an amendment, gained precedence, and having been negatived the rules of the House prevented a fresh amendment being discussed. Nevertheless Lord Randolph made his speech, and so far worked upon the impressionable nature of Lord Elcho that he determined at whatever cost of disuniting his party, and giving a fresh triumph to the Ministerialists, to divide on the Third Reading. His titular leaders met this by the device of putting up Mr. Warton to talk out the Bill at the morning sitting, with the hope that the malcontents might not think it worth while to come down at nine o'clock to take a division, and assured that if they did a division taken at such an hour would lose much of its significance. This reasoning was justified as far as Lord Randolph Churchill was concerned. A social engagement kept him away. But Lord Elcho came down and, true to his purpose, divided on the Third Reading, finding a following of fourteen Conservatives, Ministerialists mustering 220.

The same night the Bill was read a first time in the Lords, a ceremony that occupied a few seconds, and on Monday the more serious business of reading it a second time was debated. In the absence of Lord Granville, Lord Carlingford introduced the Bill in an unemotional and business-like statement, listened to by a moderately full House. But neither at the opening nor at the conclusion of this scene in a long act was there any excitement, and barely any approach to appearance of interest. The Lords present did not reach the aggregate that has mustered to discuss a Water Bill. A score or two of peeresses lent grace and colour to the dimly lighted galleries, and there came and went at intervals a small group of members of the other House. But from the first there was little interest displayed in the debate, and this little Lord Salisbury took an early opportunity of stamping out. Had the Leader of the Opposition followed the usual course and remained silent to the end, then summing up the arguments *pro* and *con*, and advising his party what course to follow, the debate might have assumed a different complexion. But Lord Salisbury, with characteristic directness of purpose, lost no time in announcing his intentions. Rising immediately Lord Carlingford resumed his seat, the Marquis in a caustic speech discussed the Bill, rent it in a hundred pieces, and concluded by announcing that he would vote for the Second Reading, advising his friends, if they could not go as far as that, at least to abstain from opposition. This conclusion, highly satisfactory to the Ministerialists, was grievously marred by the significant hint that in Committee it might be possible, and was certainly desirable, to amend the Bill in various important particulars.

After this speech there was nothing more to be said. But the dignity of the House, the importance of the occasion, and, above all, the fact that a dozen peers had long essays on the question neatly written out in manuscript, required the necessity of some show of debate. Accordingly, throughout Monday and Tuesday nights a dull, listless, and scanty audience sat and listened to the thrice-told tale. On Tuesday the Duke of Argyll gave a fillip to the expiring energies of the debate. His Grace was scarcely less thorough in his denunciation than the Leader of the Opposition; but by comparison with some of the orations he has fulminated against Lord Salisbury and the late Premier on questions of foreign policy the speech of Tuesday night was a little tame. Once it reached its old level, and caused a gentle ripple of laughter to run through the House when the Duke compared his former colleagues to jelly fish, "creatures of beautiful organisation, but utterly devoid of backbone—organisms that convulsively moved in the water, thought they were swimming, but merely floated with the tide." When the Duke had finished, the House, which had somewhat filled in anticipation of a sprightly speech, emptied again, and all through the long watches of the night peers of the oratorical ability of Lord Monck, Lord Waveney, Lord Middleton, and Lord Belmore read essays of prodigious length and unqualified absence of interest. It was nearly two in the morning before Lord Kimberley, speaking in the presence of a ghost of an assembly, wound up the debate on behalf of the Government. The proceedings of Thursday and Friday night were of a more businesslike character, the Lords

discussing the Bill in Committee with a keenness and energy which vindicated the reputation of the House of Lords as a debating assembly.

In the Commons, Supply has been the one Order of the Day, and ostensibly the business of the week. But the Irish members have really been masters of the situation, and have chiefly occupied the public time. They began as early as possible on Monday, when, on a motion to allot the remaining time of the Session to Government business, a modest claim was put in for a couple of days in which the conduct of the Executive in Ireland might be discussed. Mr. Gladstone might have reminded them that earlier in the Session, at a critical time, a similar request was yielded to, and one or more days set apart for this business. On Monday he contented himself with pointing to the opportunity that would be provided for discussion on the Appropriation Bill. Thereupon Mr. Parnell leaped up, and, with a manner so new that it seemed specially assumed for the occasion, vehemently assailed the Premier, the House, and the Speaker. This conduct could only have one effect, and it quickly succeeded. Mr. Parnell was suspended just in time for him to catch the night mail for Dublin, whither he went, leaving all but probably one or two of his party in ignorance of his movements. On Tuesday those left behind maintained the reputation of their party, Mr. Healy, Mr. Biggar, and Mr. O'Connor quietly, but effectively, obstructing progress in Committee of Supply by the making of interminable speeches about nothing.

On Wednesday Mr. Bradlaugh supplied a fresh scene in the melodrama of his representation of Northampton. Punctually, in accordance with the announcement in the bills, he arrived in the Lobby at a quarter to twelve. He was permitted to enter, but could not fail to notice the unwanted preparations for his reception. At this hour on a Wednesday the Lobby is usually empty. On this occasion it was already crowded; and Mr. Bradlaugh, walking in the direction of the door, found himself the centre of a throng of members, who silently regarded him. He waited till the Speaker appeared, uncovering with other members as the right hon. gentleman passed through in the procession headed by the Mace. The Speaker was going to prayers; but few members followed him, the curiosity to see what might happen in the Lobby overcoming devotional feeling. Prayers over, the Speaker took the chair, and this fact being announced by the doorkeeper, Mr. Bradlaugh made a dash to enter the House. He was at once surrounded by messengers and carried out kicking. Mr. Labouchere promptly brought the matter before the House in the form of a question of privilege, and moved a resolution condemning the action of the authorities as going beyond the resolution of the 10th of May. After a brief and occasionally animated discussion this was rejected by 101 votes to 7, and an amendment proposed by Sir Henry Holland was accepted, by which the action of the Speaker was formally approved.

**INDEXES.**—If there is one thing more than another peculiar to the nineteenth century it is the rapid and enormous growth of every kind of literature. And there is every sign that this state of things is likely to continue. But by very reason of this perpetual accumulation of knowledge, stored up in well-nigh countless volumes, the difficulty of thoroughly assimilating even any one branch of it is immeasurably increased; so much so, indeed, that one hardly cares to think of the tremendous mental and physical strain which must probably be demanded of future generations, if they should wish to keep pace with discovery, or even to gather up the threads of existing knowledge. Even at the present time it is well-nigh impossible to digest the daily *babulum* furnished in the newspapers. What, then, will it be, say fifty years hence, when not only population, but education and intellectual culture also will have vastly increased? The difficulty is self-evident: the question is, How is it to be solved? The Americans, to the fore in most things, are to the fore in this. Intellectually young, and with the literature of the whole world to learn from, they no doubt felt the evil earliest, and with characteristic readiness commenced to remedy it by the preparation of Indexes. Not, however, that Old England is behindhand. We have our Index Society, now in its fourth year, whose battle-cry is "Index, Index, Index!" Young as is the Society, it has already done valuable work, and has much more in hand. Its object is to build up a sort of Encyclopaedic Index, in the handy form of divisions devoted to the various branches of literature. Such a work it is evident must be of incalculable benefit. For instance, one of the chief results of the labours of the Society is a classified guide to botanical literature, whilst amongst other works far advanced in preparation are indexes of the biographical notices in the first fifty volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of English topographical literature, of works on horses and equitation, and an Index of the chief books on household matters. This is by no means a complete statement of the Society's work, but it is sufficient to show that its labours will be of invaluable use to anybody who may have anything to do with books, no matter with what subjects they deal, and will, by and bye, greatly facilitate the search after knowledge.

**GUTTER TRADESFOLK.**—It is not surprising that a great deal of public sympathy should have been excited on behalf of the poor flower-sellers of Islington, against whom the police have lately, at the instigation of certain tradesmen in the neighbourhood, obtained summonses for creating an obstruction. Most of the offenders were poor women who by long custom had acquired a sort of prescriptive right to carry on their little businesses at the place in question, and in one case, that of a woman on whom an aged parent as well as a young family depend for support, this usage had extended for not less than a quarter of a century. The magistrate, before whom the charges were brought, acknowledged that it was very hard that they should be compelled to move away after so long a period, and very small fines were imposed, after paying which the poor women went back to the same spot. The result was the issue of a fresh batch of summonses, and the infliction of increased fines, a caution being at the same time given that still heavier penalties would be imposed on those who should obstinately persist in defying the law. On Monday a question regarding the matter was put in the House of Commons to the Home Secretary, who, we are glad to see, was able to reply that arrangements had been made to induce the flower-sellers to shift their baskets to another spot near by, where the pavement is much wider; and that meanwhile the summonses had been withdrawn. Sir William Harcourt declared himself to be very averse from sanctioning police interference with people engaged in such harmless occupations, and all humane people must, we imagine, share in his aversion. Still, it must be admitted that the multitude of peripatetic dealers in flowers, cigar lights, newspapers, and the thousand-and-one other commodities which are daily sold in our streets are oftentimes a great nuisance to people intent on their own business or pleasure. The present system of keeping them perpetually on the move is only a source of annoyance to them, and of never-ending trouble to the police, affording little or no relief to the beleaguered wayfarers. It might be somewhat difficult, but surely it ought not to be impossible to organise a system of licensing the bulk of this army of street traders, and to allot to each a legitimate standing-place, as has been done with the Islington flower-sellers. If this could be accomplished three very desirable objects would be attained: the police would be relieved of one of their most unpleasant duties; the gutter tradesfolk, understanding once for all the regulations under which they might vend their wares, would be enabled to get an honest living in comparative comfort; and the public generally would be less subject to those frequent personal solicitations for custom which are so irritating and annoying.



THE BUENOS AIRES EXHIBITION is to open on the 15th February, 1882.

AN ORGAN SCREEN is about to be erected at Windsor College Chapel as a memorial to the Etonians who have fallen in recent campaigns.

COFFIN STEALING is a favourite occupation in Chicago. The coffins are carried away with their inmates, and no trace can be found of the thieves.

A SWISS RAILWAY LINE, which is unable to pay any dividend to its original shareholders, has conceived the idea of allowing them to travel gratis for three entire days each year.

A NEW LOAN EXHIBITION has just been opened in the Foresters' Hall, Canterbury. It is the largest and most valuable of its kind in Kent, and contains nearly 600 entries, including a collection of armour lent by the Marquis of Conyngham. The Exhibition will remain open during the coming week.

THE ITALIAN AFRICAN EXPLORATION PARTY, which left Suakin, on the Red Sea, on the 5th March, 1880, has just returned home. They report to have crossed the desert, and worked their way to Egga, arriving on the 8th June, 1881. The natives were friendly, and the travellers have come back strong and well.

EMIGRATION FROM STUTTGARDT appears to be conducted chiefly by Dame Fortune. The members of a society there subscribe a certain sum monthly, which is devoted to assisting persons across the Atlantic. The names of all applicants are placed in a lottery-wheel, and the winners receive the passage-money.

THE PRINCIPAL ARGUMENT IN FAVOUR OF CREMATION is said to be its economy, but the recent services attending the cremation of the Princess of Siam and her infant cost 60,000/. Part of these ceremonies, it is true, consisted in giving presents to all who attended, especially to the priests, who received 20,000/. The services occupied ten days, and included athletic sports, lotus dancing, and fireworks.

THE DANGER WHICH THE LOUVRE INCURS of being destroyed by fire has at last attracted the serious attention of the Paris authorities. The attendants who have hitherto lived on the premises are for the future to be replaced by firemen—the former, who be it said are mainly family men, being given an allowance of only 2½d. per diem as compensation for the free lodging which they have hitherto enjoyed.

SOME CURIOUS STATISTICS relating to tobacco smoking in France appear in the Belgian *National*. It appears that there are 5,671,000 smokers, each person smokes an average of 9 lbs. a year. For every fifteen smokers, eight smoke pipes, five cigars, and two cigarettes. The total consumption of cigarettes is estimated to be 294,000,000,000 per annum, that is, 800,000,000 a day, 33,000,000 an hour, 550,000 a minute, 9,166 a second; finally, if all these cigarettes were placed end to end they would reach 514 times round the globe.

THE ITALIANS are manifestly bent on conducting all Parliamentary procedure by machinery. We recently described a short-hand reporting apparatus, and now we read of an invention to vote by electricity. According to this system every Deputy would have a metallic plate with his name on his seat. This plate has three knobs, one worked with "Yes," another with "No," and a third with "Abstain." By touching one of these knobs the Deputy will be able to record his vote without leaving his seat. What means, however, are to be adopted to prevent an unscrupulous Deputy from recording an absentee's vote are not revealed.

A THIRTY-NINE DAYS' FAST has lately been endured by a dog belonging to a Rhenish Regiment of Artillery, quartered at Metz. The regiment left the city for field manoeuvres, and returned after an absence of thirty-nine days. Upon opening one of the rooms of the barracks which had been locked while the regiment was away, a quartermaster found the dog, still alive, but greatly exhausted and emaciated. The poor animal could have had neither food nor water, and it had gnawed at a few pieces of wood which were lying about. It could not lap, and for a short time was fed with milk through a tube, but at the end of ten days was able to take food as usual.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM has purchased an important collection of Biblical and other Oriental manuscripts. The collection includes forty manuscripts, fifteen of which are portions of the Hebrew Scriptures, and two probably the oldest known. A third contains the Hagiographa, which exhibits a recension of the Hebrew text, two other portions of which are already in the Museum, thus completing the Bible. Several of these manuscripts have the Arabic translation of Saadiyah in alternate verses with the Hebrew; while others have the superlineary or Assyrian vowel-points, which till comparatively recent times were unknown. The remaining twenty-five manuscripts are Midrashim, or homiletic commentaries and liturgies, which are more or less unknown.

THE REPORT OF THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY TRUSTEES deplores the loss of Lord Beaconsfield, who was one of their number, and whose place has been supplied by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P. The former list of 251 donations has risen to 256, and the purchases, which last amounted to 358, are now 380. Since the date of the last report thirty-eight portraits have been protected by glass. Various autographs have been given to the Gallery, including those of Sterne, Johnson, Lord Eldon, Keats, and Horne Tooke. The number of visitors to the Gallery in 1880 was 76,109, or 12,075 in excess of the previous year, the total since the opening in 1859 being 968,571. The trustees refer to the fire which broke out in a corner of the building in January last, but which was fortunately checked in time. They urge that the shaft and furnace used to heat the water for warming the building should be placed apart from the building itself.

A FIRESIDE AMUSEMENT.—The occurrence of vegetable remains in coal is well known; but it is generally believed that the evidences of animal life are slight, and rarely to be discovered. According to Professor Owen this is not the case, though the remains of animal life are for the most part of such a nature as to be easily overlooked. He says in his address to the students of the Dental Hospital of London, published in the July number of the *Journal of the British Dental Association*:—"Pick up and scrutinise with your pocket lens any fresh fragments of coal that may have fallen from the shovel upon the hearthstone. If you can discern a speck of brighter colour than its black environment, rub the surface showing it flat enough to be cemented to a plate, or 'slide' of glass; then turn the opposite side to the whetstone, and carefully rub down your bit of coal till it is thin enough to let light through the speck. You may then see, in what looks at first sight like a thin plate of mere coal, when put under the microscope, a tooth, of perhaps novel form, with crown and root. The former may be defined by a coating of enamel, and the dentine may show a rich vascular organisation, stained with the iron of the blood of the old carboniferous fish or batrachian." At the close of his address Professor Owen showed a number of specimens of teeth thus embedded in coal, and very beautiful objects they appeared when seen under a low power of the microscope.



THE THAMES EMBANKMENT AS IT MIGHT BE  
A SUGGESTIVE SKETCH



**FRANCE.**—The Chambers closed last week, and the electoral campaign has already begun. M. Gambetta's final speech was a pretty sentimental oration of thanks to the Deputies of all parties for the support which they had afforded him during the past three years, combined with a few commonplaces about the forthcoming "grand assizes" of Universal Suffrage. So suddenly have the dates of the elections been fixed that no party is fully prepared with a detailed programme to lay before the electors, but it is manifest that the two great battle cries will be "Revision of the Constitution," raised by M. Gambetta or his lieutenants, and "No Revision," which is the motto adopted by M. Jules Ferry and a very large body of Conservative Republicans. To the former have been joined the Bonapartists, who have everything to hope from a revision, and who have formed a Napoleonic Revisionist Committee, and have issued an electoral address. This has been formally endorsed by Prince Napoleon in a long letter, in which he declares that "France is 'worked' by men who are the slaves of one party." He recalls the glories of the First and Third Napoleons, and announces that as the "heir of the Napoleons I remember the votes of the nation, and shall not fail in the duty thus imposed upon me of demanding for the people the right of electing its leaders." He indulges in a sweeping condemnation of "those who govern us to-day," states that the "Constitution of 1875 cannot last," and that "we want a revision, so that the voice of the people may make itself heard, and may appoint responsible leaders." The pure Monarchical party will probably follow the lead of the Bonapartists. As for M. Gambetta, he was expected to make his profession of faith at Tours on Thursday, though his chief political speech would naturally be reserved for his constituents at Belleville. In the mean time a Republican Electoral Committee has been organised under his auspices, and his organ, the *République Française*, has published an urgent appeal to the Republican party for cohesion, attributing all the mistakes and misfortunes of the Cabinet to the numerous groups in the Chamber, which practically prevented the formation of a homogeneous Cabinet, or even of one united on so all important a subject as *Scrutin de liste*. The extreme Radicals will, of course, be led by M. Clemenceau, who has grown greatly in popularity during the past two Sessions, and whose success in all but defeating the Ministry on the question of the date of the elections immensely increased his *prestige*. That the forthcoming elections of the 21st inst. will result in a return to the Chamber of an overwhelming majority of Republicans is certain, but with what section of Republicans the chief success will lie it is far too early yet even to forecast. As we have said, the chief struggle will lie between the "Revisionists" and "Anti-Revisionists."

The commencement of the campaign has been marked by the retirement from political life of the man who was once the most powerful politician in the State, the Vice-Emperor, M. Rouher. Since the death of his young sovereign, the Prince Imperial, M. Rouher has taken little or no part in politics, and now in a touching letter to his friends announces his determination to retire altogether from the political arena. His best epitaph is spoken by himself in the letter wherein he truly declares that he has been "a devoted servant during times of good fortune, a faithful friend in bad times. I think I have loyally accomplished my task."

The only other political item is the imbroglio between France and Spain with respect to the compensation to be awarded to the poor Spanish refugees from Algeria, whom Bon Amena has robbed, outraged, and driven from the country. Several Notes have been exchanged between the two countries, and the Spanish Cabinet are stringently pressing their demands, on the ground that the colonists were surprised without warning, and consequently had not time to save their goods; and, moreover, that the French Government, by dismissing several superior officers, had admitted that sufficient protection was not afforded by the responsible authorities. The French Cabinet, on the other side, is now presenting counter claims for the losses that French subjects incurred during the insurrections in Spain and Cuba. To turn to North Africa itself, both Tunis and Algeria continue to be in a very disturbed and unsatisfactory condition. In the town of Tunis a complete panic has reigned. The Bey now appears utterly incapable of maintaining his authority, and the European inhabitants are in terror of the city being attacked and pillaged by the insurgent Arabs. The whole neighbourhood is in a complete condition of anarchy. The French continue to despatch reinforcements, and have now occupied Djerba, and have again taken possession of Goletta.

From PARIS there is very little news. The Electrical Exhibition has postponed its opening day to August 11th, and there is nothing stirring in theatrical circles, save that—strange phenomenon!—an adaptation of an English play will shortly be produced at the Gymnase, where Mr. Robertson's *Society* will appear as *Les Elections*. M. Got has at length received the Legion of Honour—not nominally for his histrionic talent, but as Professor of Elocution at the Conservatoire. He is the only actor who has ever been decorated while actually on the stage.

**EASTERN AFFAIRS.**—The preparations for the cession of the second zone of territory to Greece are now being made, and the members of the International Frontier Commission have left Constantinople for Athens *en route* to the scene of action. As usual, the Porte has asked for a short delay.—The Tripoli question seems to be sinking into the background, and amicable communications on the subject have now been interchanged between the Porte and the French Embassy.—A new Financial Commission has been appointed by the Sultan to regulate the finances of the Empire, and to come to an understanding with the unlucky bondholders "on the basis prescribed by the Turkish Government." It is noteworthy that the only foreign members are two German officials lent to the Sultan by Prince Bismarck—Herren Gescher and Von Wettendorf.—The condemned Pashas have been despatched to their place of exile in the yacht *Izzedin*. They will be landed at Djeddah, and taken to Taif, where they will be handed over to the Mecca authorities. It is said, however, that Midhat Pasha will only be banished to Rhodes.

**GERMANY.**—The much-talked-of meeting between the Emperor William and the Emperor of Austria was to take place at Gastein on Thursday. Neither Prince Bismarck nor Count Hatzfeldt would be present. The Emperor intends to attend the Army manoeuvres under Prince Charles, which begin in Schleswig-Holstein on September 11. He will subsequently witness a naval sham fight at Kiel, when five ships of war will attempt to force their way into the harbour, which will be defended by a land army.

The General Election will take place at the latter end of September, and all parties are busily preparing for the campaign. The most bitter personal attacks are the order of the day—a state of things owing to neither the Government nor the Conservatives putting forth any programme. Consequently as there is no policy to assail on either side, the combatants expend their energy in assaulting individuals. Prince Bismarck and his organs alternately attack and favour Liberals and Conservatives, and it is manifest that the Prince is anxious to secure personal and not a political majority, so as to secure the Prince an absolute obedience from his followers untrammeled by any political scruples which they may entertain.

A petroleum district has been discovered in Hanover, near Peine, where a fever of land speculation now rages. One single source has yielded 19,800 gallons in twenty-four hours.—King Kalakaua has been visiting Berlin, and has now gone to Vienna.—Further anti-Jewish riots are reported from Pomerania.

**RUSSIA.**—The Czar and his family and General Ignatieff suddenly left their retreat last week on a visit to Moscow. This step has been construed by some into a wish to conciliate the Pauslavist faction, but it is certain that the Old Russian party are just now all powerful at Court, and that henceforward Moscow, dear to the heart of all Old Russians, will have to be once again regarded as the real Muscovite capital. The Czar drove from the station in an open carriage, and was cheered with great enthusiasm, bread and salt and addresses of welcome being presented to him on all sides. In reply to one of them the Czar said: "My sainted father more than once thanked Moscow for its devotion. Moscow has always given an example to the rest of Russia, and I hope that it will ever remain so in future. Now, as formerly, Moscow testifies that in Russia the Czar and people form a harmonious and solid whole." As may be imagined, the St. Petersburgers do not much like such sentiments as these, and begin to feel that their reign is over. On Sunday night the Czar left for Nijni Novgorod, where on Monday he attended the consecration of the newly-erected cathedral which is dedicated to the memory of the late Czar Alexander II.—Yet another plot has been discovered against the Czar's life. A young woman named Josefa, who is still at large, and who is described as a most desperate character, is stated to have received orders from the Nihilist "Executive" Committee of Southern Russia to assassinate His Majesty.—The Grand Duke Constantine has resigned the Presidency of the Council, and all his high naval posts, which have been assumed by his brother, the Grand Duke Michael.

There have been renewed disturbances against the Jews in the provinces.—The story that 117 women and girls had been burned to death in a house in the district of Putinol turns out to be true. They were employed on a large turnip farm, and had threatened to strike. During the afternoon they retired to a large barn to enjoy a siesta, and the steward locked them in and went away. Four farm labourers, however, came and for some unexplained reason set fire to the barn, and the whole of the unfortunate inmates perished in the flames.

**ITALY.**—The controversy between the Clericals and the Radicals respecting the disturbances which attended the removal of the body of Pius IX. from St. Peter's continues, and the latter intend to hold a great demonstration to-morrow in favour of the abolition of the Law of Guarantees. It is proposed that invitations to attend shall be addressed to all the ex-galley slaves and the near relations of those who lost their lives in prison or on the scaffold through the "Pope King." Several of these "patriots" have assured the Committee that they will not fail to be present at the demonstration. In the mean time the Government has been conducting an inquiry into the cause of the disturbance, and has dismissed the chief of the police, Signor Bacco.

**INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.**—The decisive battle has been fought, the Ameer's troops have been defeated, and Ayoub Khan is now installed at Candahar. The battle was fought on the 26th ult. at Karez-i-Attar, a village some six miles the Candahar side of Kushk-i-Nakhud, for by his superior generalship Ayoub had managed to slip between Ghulam Hyder and Candahar. Disregarding a further offer to treat for peace, Ghulam Hyder advanced to attack Ayoub with a force consisting of 2,750 regular troops, 1,200 militia, and 2,500 horse, with 18 guns. He advanced without any regular formation, and though at first successful, failed to support the advanced guard, and was finally utterly routed and put to flight by Ayoub's General, Sipah Salar Husain Ali Khan, whose forces were considerably smaller, only consisting of 1,800 regular infantry, 15 guns, 2,500 horse, and 500 regular infantry, but who certainly possessed the advantage of being posted on rising ground. Ghulam Hyder Khan clearly lost through bad generalship; the whole battle only lasted an hour. All his guns and a large quantity of treasure, amounting, it is said, to five lakhs of rupees, fell into Ayoub's hands. Ayoub lost no time in sending a detachment to occupy Candahar, where no resistance was offered, and on the 30th himself entered the city, his infantry and guns being lodged in the citadel, and his cavalry in the cantonments. What his future movements are to be is not yet known, but it is certain that this defeat has greatly damaged the *prestige* of Abdurrahman, whose "rapacity and cruelty," the Calcutta correspondent of *The Times* says, "have made him unpopular in Cabul." Thus it is probable that Ayoub will speedily march upon Cabul. That the Ameer is prepared for such an eventuality, and does not mean to make a stand of it, is manifest by the fact that for some time past he has been preparing for a retreat beyond the Hindu Kush, whither he has sent the greater portion of the arms and treasure presented to him by the British Government. Once in Afghan Turkestan, it is thought that the Ameer will be able to hold his own.

**UNITED STATES.**—President Garfield continues to get better, and his convalescence this week has been retarded by no relapse. The surgeons now agree that the ball lies in the lower part of the front wall of the abdomen, just over the groin. It has given no trouble as yet, and may become encysted, and cease to cause anxiety. The surgeons express the strongest confidence in the ultimate recovery of their patient, and state that it will not be followed by any disability or permanent weakness.

The Fenian infernal machines still continue to be a fertile theme for discussion. As this, however, is fully referred to in another column, we need say no more than that the whole American Press join in warmly condemning the Fenian plots, and that the Government is exerting itself to the utmost to find those concerned in the shipments.—The Nihilist leader, Hartmann, is now in New York, and entertaining the public with an account of Solovieff's attempt to assassinate the late Czar. He states that he does not intend to organise any Socialistic or Nihilist party in America, but only to make known the condition of the Russian people, "in the hope of enlisting the intelligent sympathy of the American nation." He does not think, however, that he will stay long on that side of the Atlantic. We are sorry for it.

**SOUTH AFRICA.**—The difficulty between the British Commissioners and the Boers has been removed, and the Convention is only awaiting the approval of the Imperial Government to be signed. The Hon. Mr. Hudson has been appointed the British Resident in the Transvaal. The following are the chief conditions of the Convention:—The Suzerain retains the right of passage for British troops through the Transvaal in the event of war being declared by the Suzerain against the natives or neighbouring States. The Suzerain controls the foreign relations of the Transvaal. The Imperial Government will pay the damage caused by the British troops, while the Boer Government will pay those occasioned by the Boers. All claims to be paid within one month of adjudication. Religious liberty and the abolition of slavery are guaranteed. British imports into the Transvaal will suffer no restriction or burden beyond what may be imposed upon those of other countries. The independence of the Swazies is guaranteed. The duties of the British Resident will be the same as those of a Consul-General. Should the Convention not be ratified by the Transvaal Volksraad within three months from the date of signature, the Queen's sovereignty in the Transvaal will revive.

In Zululand there are signs of renewed troubles, as Sememela, the pretender to Umlandela's chieftainship, has been joined by 300 men belonging to that tribe. John Dunn, at the head of 4,000 men, is awaiting permission to attack him. General Buller has gone to Zululand, probably in connection with this affair.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—In AUSTRO-HUNGARY there has been another earthquake at Agram.—In EGYPT the Nile is now rising well.—In CANADA the census shows a population of 4,350,933, being an increase of 680,498 during the past ten years.—In SOUTH AMERICA the Chilians are still at Lima, and are bringing up fresh troops from Valparaiso.



THE Queen and Princess Beatrice will probably remain at Osborne till about the 22nd inst., when they will go to Edinburgh, where Her Majesty will review the Scottish Volunteers on the 25th inst. At the end of last week the Queen and Princess Beatrice embarked on board the yacht *Alberta*, and went to meet the Reserve Squadron under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh. After passing eastward, and close to the line, Her Majesty returned to the landing-place at Osborne Bay. On Saturday the Queen and Princess Beatrice went to see the Duchess of Edinburgh at Osborne Cottage, and the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Henry of Prussia visited Her Majesty. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster and Sir H. Ponsonby, K.C.B., dined with the Queen in the evening. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Osborne. The Rev. Canon Pearson officiated. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany lunched with Her Majesty, and later in the day the Prince and Princess, with their daughters, visited the Queen, who afterwards went to see the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany at Norris Castle. The Rev. Canon Pearson dined at Osborne in the evening. On Monday the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and their children called on Her Majesty, and in the evening Princess Louise arrived at the Castle. On Tuesday the Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the East Cowes Industrial Exhibition. In the afternoon the Countess of Lichfield and Lady Beatrice Anson called at the Castle. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh dined with Her Majesty in the evening. Prince Leopold represented Her Majesty at the funeral of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha at Coburg on Monday. The Court has gone into mourning until the 10th inst.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters, arrived at Portsmouth from Goodwood last Saturday, and crossed to Cowes in the yacht *Osborne* for the yachting season. Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Port Admiral dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales on board the *Osborne*. On Monday, after the annual meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron Club, a dinner was given at the Castle, at which the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Crown Prince and Prince Henry of Prussia were present. On Tuesday the race for Her Majesty's Cup took place, and would in all probability have terminated successfully for the Prince of Wales's *Aline* had not the Prince been obliged to give up the contest, as he had to return to London that evening. The Duke of Edinburgh, and the Princess of Wales with her daughters, viewed the race from a steam launch. On Wednesday the Prince of Wales formally opened the International Medical Congress at St. James's Hall, and together with the Crown Prince of Germany, lunched with Sir William Gull at Willis's Rooms, and on Thursday returned to Cowes. The yachting festivities were to have ended yesterday (Friday). The Prince and Princess of Wales will open the new entrance to the North Docks of the Mersey to-day (Saturday), and on the 17th inst. have promised to be present at the Royal Dockyard Regatta at Portsmouth.

Princess Louise visited the Indian Art Gallery, Oxford-street, last week.—The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany opened the East Cowes Industrial Exhibition at Cowes on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the Crown Prince and Princess, with Prince Henry, attended the meeting of the International Medical Congress.—The Marquis of Lorne arrived at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Monday last.—The ex-Empress Eugénie is staying at the Castle of Arenenberg, under the name of Comtesse de Pierrefonds.



**THE LATE DEAN STANLEY.**—Various projects are afoot for the perpetuation of the memory of the late Dean of Westminster. It is proposed to erect a statue of him in the Abbey, and to complete the Westminster Nursing Home and Training School for Nurses, founded by Lady Augusta in 1874, as a joint memorial of the Dean and his wife. The Duke of Westminster is at the head of the Committee for this latter scheme, whilst Sir R. A. Cross, M.P., and some other old Rugbeians, have started a subscription for a memorial of him in connection with Rugby School, the form of which has not yet been determined. No successor to the Deanery has yet been appointed, but rumour is busy with a number of names, notably those of the Bishop of Manchester, Canon Liddon, Canon Farrar, Dr. Vaughan, Canon Barry, and Dr. Butler, headmaster of Harrow School.

**THE REV. S. F. GREEN'S CASE.**—has been decided by the House of Lords, the decision being in favour of the judgment and jurisdiction of the Court below. The Lord Chancellor declined to express any opinion as to whether imprisonment was a desirable punishment for ecclesiastical offences. That was a matter for the Legislature. Whatever people might think about being the keepers of their own consciences, obedience to the law was their first duty, and must be enforced. The House did not, however, wish to add to the appellant's burdens, and therefore his appeal would be dismissed without costs.

**THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.**—The Pastoral Meetings of this gathering came to an end on Saturday, and were followed by a Public Temperance Meeting, and on Monday the Representative Conference, in which the Lay Delegates take part, was commenced. On Friday the President and a few other ministers lunched with the Bishop of Liverpool at his Palace.

**THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.**—was commenced on Monday at Exeter Hall, and has been continued from day to day, under various Presidents, an immense number of addresses being delivered and papers read.

**THE BIBLE CHRISTIANS** are holding a Conference at Newport, Isle of Wight, under their new President, the Rev. W. B. Reed. Amongst the statistics of the Connexion is the curious item that two of their ministers have been called upon to resign, one for having embraced Spiritualism, and the other because he has become a Universalist.

**THE BRITISH SECULAR UNION** held a Conference at Leicester on Sunday last, at which the Marquis of Queensberry was elected president for the year, and read a paper in which he said that the Secularists, who were strongly bound together in common enthusiasm for the elevation of mankind to its ideal state, and who had no dogmas respecting the Unknowable to quarrel about, justly claimed

to possess a great and an ennobling religion. Quakers, Roman Catholics, and Jews, once persecuted and unrepresented, had found their way into Parliament by separate and invidious doorways, and it remained for the Secularists and Freethinkers to convert these into one broad entrance, whereby all men might enter honestly, uprightly, and honourably.



## I.

MOST noteworthy, on the whole, in a barely average number of the *Nineteenth Century*, though less noteworthy for the intrinsic merits than as another unwelcome symptom of heretical recrudescences, is Sir E. Sullivan's "Isolated Free Trade," with its brief appendix from the pen of the Duke of Manchester. It is scarcely, indeed, Protection *quand même* to which the writer would desire us to revert. "Fair Trade v. Free Trade" is the battle-cry under which the opening skirmishes are to be fought. A five-shilling duty upon corn—enough, let us say, to keep wheat at a price for which it can be remuneratively grown in England—would suffice for a commencement. And this, we are told, would do nobody any harm. In fact, by enabling the farmer to buy more of our home manufactures, the money advanced from Paul to Peter would pass from Peter's pockets back to Paul, and every one would be happy all round; for, of course, other slight duties on the products of States whose rulers decline to hear of reciprocity would keep the farmer in the right way, and prevent his spending his cash in goods not genuinely English. Then a little duty, adds the Duke of Manchester, of 10 per cent., say, upon foreign wool would transport Australian sheep owners to the seventh heaven; while we might similarly encourage Australian wheat (though here, perhaps, the two writers might be at variance), Australian wines, and other colonial products, now suffering slightly from the effects of competition. Perhaps the one grain of truth in all this is the desirability of closest commercial union between England and her colonies; and towards this end is it not rather now for Messieurs the colonists to take the first step?—"My Return to Arcady," by the Rev. Dr. Jessop, describes graphically some of the changed aspects of rural life in England, as they present themselves to that best situated of all observers—if only he has eyes to see—a country clergyman, whom fortune has sent back to his old post after some twenty-five years' absence among "the dwellers in the streets." A drearier and in some respects a more shameful life, the Doctor tells us, than of old (though wages are higher and there is more money in circulation) and therefore one from which with every year increasing numbers run away abroad or to the big towns. Mr. George Romanes concludes his wonderful examples of "The Intelligence of Ants," with illustrations from certain special varieties—notably the "military" and "harvesting" ants of the New World. Of these latter it is averred by Dr. Lincecum that they not only gather in and garner grain, but actually sow for themselves the seeds of a certain plant—the "ant-rice"—of which they are particularly fond.—A hint that our citizen soldiers might be further utilised to feed the Army Reserve—a somewhat unpopular institution among the Regulars—is, perhaps, the most practical suggestion in Sir R. Loyd-Lindsay's "Coming of Age of the Volunteers."

In the *Fortnightly*, "The Future of Islam, I.", by Wilfrid S. Blunt, commences with a valuable estimate of the numbers, the strength, and the true centre of gravity of the Mahomedan world; the writer taking his position at Jeddah, and forming there his mental census of Islam from a survey of the pilgrims as they draw nigh to Mecca. The "unspeakable" Turk rarely forms part of the "Hajj," and is no longer now, if indeed he ever was, the best representative of Islam proper; of the faith which comprises so many schools and so many races of widely variant tempers and capacities—quick-witted Arabs, child-like Negroes, influential Indians, and numerous, though, from the Moslem point of view, somewhat lowly-esteemed Malays—and which still commands 175 million souls and capabilities for future action which may easily be overrated, but must certainly not be overlooked.—In "The Land Question in Europe," Sir R. Blennerhasset examines the position of the landholder under the effects of American competition in other countries than our own. It may surprise some to learn that in Beauce, and Brie, and Picardy, the "garden of France," many large corn-growing farms no longer pay the landlord, though the peasant proprietor here (and even in Germany) still holds his own, so long at least as he can keep out of the clutches of the money-lender.—Mr. Matthew Arnold takes advantage of Professor Mahaffy's damaging report on "Irish Grammar Schools" and the "Intermediate Board," to suit whose examinations "boys' heads are addled with a variety of subjects," to describe anew how it has come to pass that middle-class education here is not made, as abroad, a department of the State, but left, most absurdly, to be settled anyhow by the "energy and self-reliance" of our "Murdstones and Quinions." Of course in Ireland, where Murdstones and Quinions are of exotic growth, all this is another remnant of "Protestant ascendancy."—Armine A. Kent contributes some genial notes on "Leigh Hunt as a Poet"—that poor Leigh Hunt whose "sonnets" and whose "Giovanni of Rimini" were so cruelly crushed by the loud-voiced critics who loved Toryism and hated Cockneys.

In the *Contemporary*, Mr. Malcolm MacColl prefaces his cold and unsympathetic, though we fear it must be added logical, denial that "Reforms are Possible under Mussulman Rule," with some amusing personal explanations averted the famous impaled Bosnian and the unfounded assertion of malignant critics that he (Mr. MacColl) has sometimes been employed as "Mr. Gladstone's mouthpiece."—Karl Blind has a charming folk-lore paper on "Scottish, Shetlandic, and Germanic Water-Tales." It is refreshing to be told that there are still in Shetland discreet and "decent" men who know that they have seen the "Nuggle" or water kelpie.—"A Russian Social-Panslavist Programme" is another paper well worth reading; although hardly, if we dare say so, giving us the impression of complete mastery of an obscure subject. The writer's conclusion seems to be that Catholicism, with its theoretical love of justice and equality, and its tenderness for the poor and suffering, is the surest antidote to the more dangerous forms of Socialism.

A capital paper, entitled "Mr. Gibbon's Love-passage," in the *Cornhill*, gives, we think, for the first time to English readers the true and (for the historian of the "Decline and Fall") not over creditable account of Gibbon's youthful flirtation with the poor and pretty Swiss who became afterwards the loved wife of the famous Necker, and mother of the yet more famous Madame de Staél. Chivalrous romance was decidedly not Gibbon's strong point, even when a youth. It is pleasant, however, to know that Madame Necker freely and generously forgave his shabby treatment of Suzanne Curchod, and often received him in her latter years as a welcome guest at her château of Coppet.—"G. A." describes "The Daisy's Pedigree" in language equally correct and copious.—Mr. Julian Hawthorne's "dramatic" tale of "Pauline" ends happily and prettily, as a drama should.

Apart from the two serials which we have already praised so often, general readability is the chief characteristic of this month's *Temple Bar*. "Personal Recollections of Lord Stratford and the Crimean War, Part II.," has some good anecdotes of Omar Pasha and his Turks.—"Books and their Buyers" is short but very interesting paper, which we can quite commend to bargain-hunting

collectors; and "A Capital Farce for Smoole," an amusing tale of a transparently personal character, for which the writer will doubtless receive hearty sympathy from all who, like him, "not being in the swim," have dared or been lured to write something for the stage.

*Fraser*, as usual, is rather grave than gay. Mr. A. Lang's review of "Max Müller's Philosophy of Mythology" contends with much acumen for the unreasonableness of making every legend a sun-myth, deduced from words whose early meaning has been forgotten, and ignoring conditions of thought inseparable from all primitive states of existence, and still to be found among contemporary savages.—Mrs. H. Jones has a pleasant paper on "Historic Memorials of the Norfolk Coast"—Bronholm Priory and Castle Rising, the last abode of Isabel of France; Hunstanton, ancient manor of the Le Stranges; and Caistor, rich in memories of the Pastons.—"Closing Scenes" rather cleverly sums up the home and foreign outlook of the month from the point of view of a supporter of the Ministry.



**WAGNER'S NEW OPERA.**—Richard Wagner has not yet made up his mind about the cast of *Parsifal*, which is to be produced a twelvemonth hence at Bayreuth. That Madame Patti will consent to embody the nondescript personage of Kundry, the temptress, is out of all likelihood. On the other hand it is equally unsuited to Madame Materna, the superb Brünnhilde of the *Walküre* and *Götterdämmerung*. To find a characteristically dramatic impersonator of Kundry, indeed, will be the poet-musician's chief difficulty. For Parsifal himself, moreover, the "inspired fool" and destined guardian of the "Graal," it will not be easy to meet with a wholly fitting representative; while King Amfortas, with his incurable spear wound and matutinal baths, must be a bore under any conditions. The remaining parts, including Gurnemanz, the venerable watchman of the Graal, and its protecting knights, Klingsor the magician, temporary possessor of the holy spear and enemy to King Amfortas, its whilom guardian, &c., may be readily disposed of. Wagner, moreover, has a way of surmounting obstacles formidable enough to perplex if not paralyse ordinary folk. Scenery of the most elaborate description, by the Brothers Brückner, is in preparation at Coburg (not at Munich, as reported), that portion which is finished already undergoing the process of "setting up" in the Festival Playhouse, under the superintendence of Herr Brandt, who so worthily distinguished himself five years ago, when the Tetralogy was presented in its entirety to the astonishment of such a gathering of notables as probably had never before assembled within the precincts of one small city. Applications for admission to the first and second performances are still entertained by the Committee at Bayreuth, the members of the Wagner Association alone being eligible. On the other hand it is easy to become a member by paying 45 marks, back subscriptions for the years 1878-80 (inclusive), and 15 marks annually, for 1881-84 (inclusive)—105 marks in all. This entitles the holders to witness one of the first two performances, as well as the grand rehearsal, or a subsequent performance, at choice. They will also be supplied gratis (from the beginning of 1881 to the end of 1882) with the *Bayreuther Blätter* containing the lucubrations of Herren Volsogen and Rubinstein (not Anton), which, directly inspired by the Prophet himself, can hardly fail to possess general interest, whether inside or outside the temple, and act as an additional incentive to aspirants for membership.

**WAIFS.**—There is a project to supersede gas by the electric light, at the Teatro Regio in Turin.—The centenary of the Teatro Sociale at Gorizia is to be commemorated by a performance of Anfossi's opera, *I Viaggiatori*, with which it was first inaugurated in 1781. Pasquale Anfossi (a Neapolitan), Piccinni's favourite, but ungrateful pupil, was composer of the operas, *Il Curioso indiscreto* and *Le Gelosie fortunate*, for which, when produced in Vienna (1783, 1788), Mozart wrote several additional pieces.—Professor Macfarren's address, after the distribution of prizes by Lady F. Cavendish to successful students at the Royal Academy of Music, must have been gratifying to the friends of that still progressing institution, containing as it did, among other statements, one to the effect that at no former period of its career was the number of pupils so large. The Professor is gone for his holiday to York, where he is the guest of Dr. Monk, organist of York Minster.—Liszt, emperor-pianist of the "advanced school," has entirely recovered from the effects of his recent accident at Weimar.—A correspondence between Richard Wagner and the late Johann Herbeck (Hans Richter's predecessor as chief conductor of the Vienna Imperial Opera House), now publishing in the *Neue Freie Presse*, of the Austrian capital, *apropos* of the production of *Die Meistersinger*, under Herbeck's direction, is interesting, as exhibiting in strong relief a peculiarity in the individuality of Wagner, not calculated to encourage the ardour of any but his most devoted worshippers, who, in the man as in his works, extol the most glaring faults as virtues. A translation of this correspondence appears from week to week in the *Musical World*, for the benefit of those who do not read German, and rarely, if ever, see a copy of the *Neue Freie Presse*.—A grand Opera House is about to be erected at Brooklyn, New York.—Madame Albani is expected to open the season in Berlin at the Royal Opera House with a series of special performances, to be followed by a tour through the principal German towns.—The music of Hector Berlioz seems destined to more and more publicity. His *Episode de la Vie d'une Artiste* was lately given in the great music hall (the "Park"), Amsterdam, under the direction of Myneher Stumpff, with such success that it had to be repeated at the ensuing concert.—C. H. Bitter, the enthusiastically musical Prussian Minister of Finance, has presented to the library about to be established for the students at St. Thomas's School, Leipsic, copies of his *History of Oratorio*, and the *Biographies* of J. S. Bach and his most eminent sons (Friedemann and Philip Emanuel).—The success of the New York Grand Musical Festival, under the superintendance of Dr. Damrosch in May last, was so great, in a financial sense at least, that the necessary funds have already been secured for another on the same scale, of which Mr. Theodore Thomas is to be the conductor.—One of the pieces to be performed in the Cathedral at the approaching Worcester Festival is announced as Cherubini's "Mass in D." As among the 12 registered masses (comprising the Requiems in C minor and D minor), there is only one in D major, which was written by Cherubini in Florence, at the age of thirteen, before he had finished his studies under Felici, and before he became a favourite pupil of the eminent master, Giuseppe Sarti, the choice appears singular. There is another Mass in D minor (No. 5), but no other in D major.—At the Grand Opera in Paris they continue "ringing the changes" on *Hamlet*, the *Prophète*, the *Tribut de Zamora*, and the ballet, *La Korrigane*, with Rossini's sparkling *Conte Ory*, as an occasional refresher.—The Opera House at Syracuse (New York State) has been entirely destroyed by fire, with nearly all the adjacent buildings. The damage is estimated at 60,000. There was happily no loss of life.—M. Delaborde, the well-known French pianist, has declined to accept the post formerly occupied by the late Nicholas Rubinstein (brother of Anton

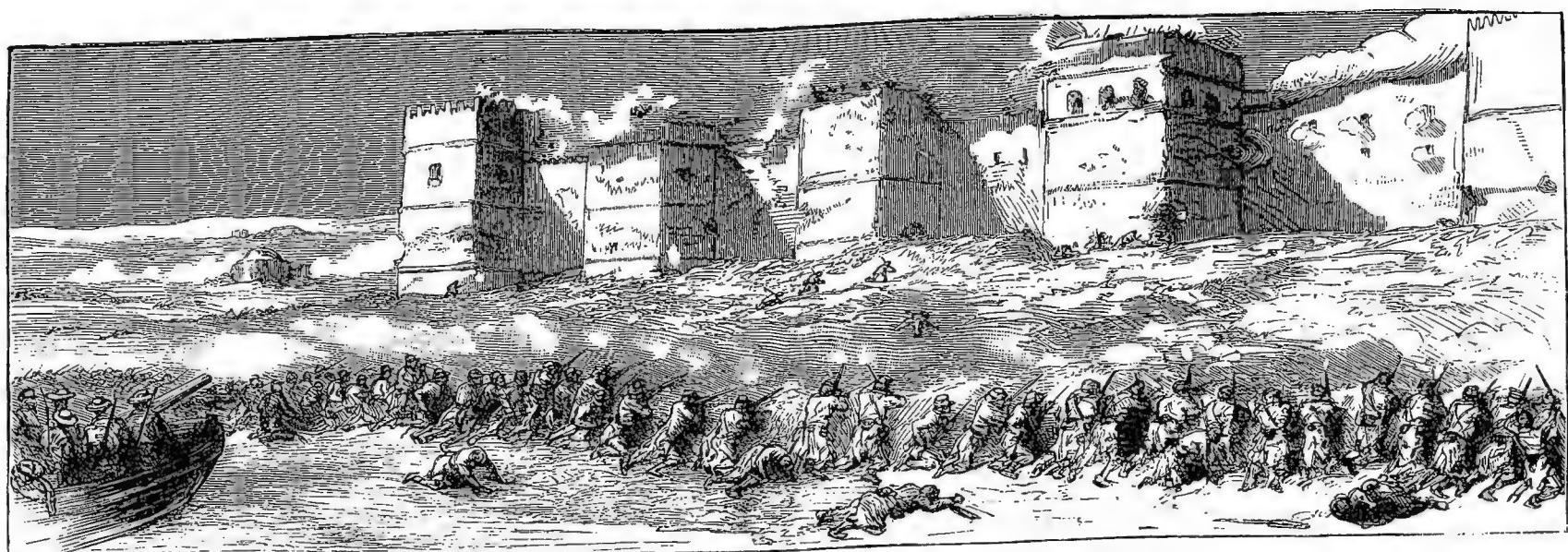
Rubinstein) as principal at the Moscow Conservatory.—The Municipality of Rome has granted a subvention of 140,000 francs to the Teatro Apollo. The old subvention of 180,000 was considered small enough, and an increase was looked forward to by the friends of the establishment, rather than a decrease, which has created lively and general dissatisfaction.



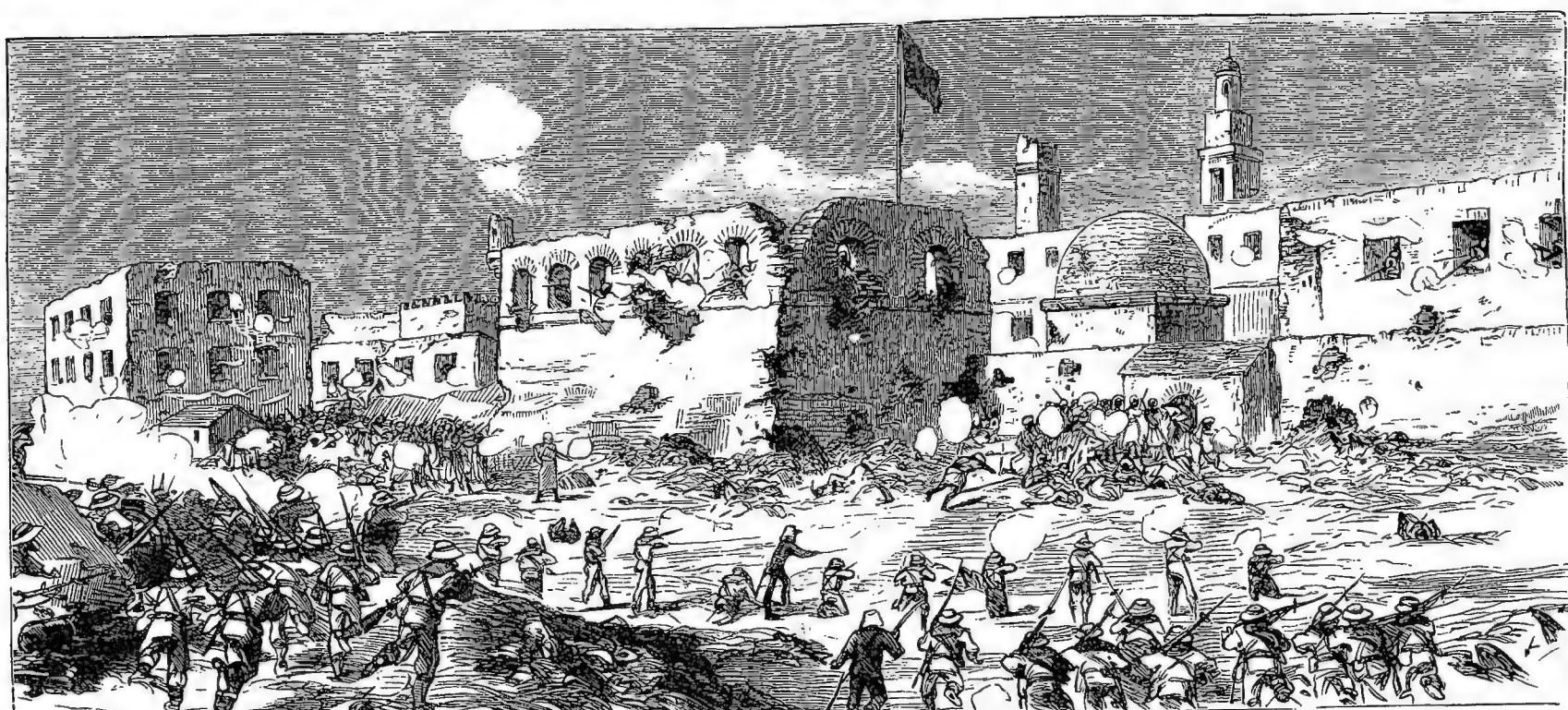
**THE TURF.**—The Goodwood Meeting concluded with great spirit, and even on the last day, which afforded almost as good racing as any, there was hardly any diminution in the brilliant assemblage, while the weather remained most enjoyably fine. It is, however, almost painful to have to put on record the race for the Cup, which can hardly be described otherwise than as a *iasco*. Only four starters (or, as half of them might well be called "non-starters") came to the post, and there they remained a wearisome time owing to the fractiousness of Peter and Fernandez, whose conduct has been well described as having been more like that of two pigs at a country fair than that of two first-class thoroughbreds about to contest a first-class event. Madame Du Barry also indulged freely in most objectionable improprieties, and so, taking them altogether, a more awkward party perhaps never came into the charge of a starter. At last, however, they got off pretty fairly, and Peter's friends, who had laid nearly 2 to 1 on him, breathed more freely as they saw that he appeared to have taken well hold of his bit, and to be running kindly. Their satisfaction, however, was but short-lived, as at the back of the clump he took to his old game of kicking, and was consequently out of the race. Fernandez not being really fit to run, and Nottingham being but a second-class animal, Madame Du Barry won just as she liked. Later in the day Peter again went to the post for the Singleton Stakes, with only Tristan, Barrett, and Rosie to oppose him, and again his friends, in the hopes of recovering some of their previous losses, laid odds on him, and were rewarded by another display of abominable temper, which led him to stop dead short and commence kicking. On both of these occasions Archer was on his back, and it must have been some sort of satisfaction to the jockeys who have failed on him to find that even the "invincible Tinman" cannot always manage the "incurrigible." In the Rous Memorial Stakes, for two-year-olds, the Northern colt Pursebearer was made first favourite, but Lord Falmouth's Dutch Oven, who seems to improve every time she runs, with 1 lb. disadvantage in the weights, beat him easily enough, St. Marguerite running third. On the last day, in the Molecomb Stakes, Adrastus completely turned the tables on Baliol, starting in a field of four at the very lengthy odds of 20 to 1. The Chichester Stakes fell to Sir John Astley's Edensor, who started at 12 to 1 in a field of fourteen, and probably more than recouped his owner for his losses on Peter. The Chesterfield Cup, which has thoroughly established itself as a second edition of the Stewards', brought out a field of nineteen, Retreat being made first favourite at the ridiculously short odds of 7 to 4 against him. He was, however, never dangerous in the race, which was carried off for the second year in succession by Mr. Bragg's Victor Emmanuel, who started at the remunerative odds of 100 to 6. The last race of the meeting, the Nassau Stakes for fillies, was won in a mere hand-canter by Thebais, who left the once invincible Bal Gal almost out of sight. It must therefore be hopeless to expect Lord Falmouth's filly to make any show in the St. Leger, if indeed she is continued in training. It may be added that the Goodwood Meeting was a disastrous one for backers of favourites.—Following Goodwood, and completing the Sussex fortnight, come "beautiful, breezy Brighton, and loveable Lewes, twin children of the sunny south," as a sporting scribe touched with poetry and enthusiasm has recently spoken of these resorts for racing in the present week. Right well too did Brighton begin on Tuesday, fields for the most part good in both quantity and quality contesting the different events. The Marine Stakes, the big scurvy race with welter weights, brought out a field of sixteen, but backers generally failed to pick out the winner in Goggles, not a prettily but aptly named son of Speculum, who started at something like 9 to 1, and was heavily supported by Captain Machell's party. The same party were to the fore with Marashino in the Patcham Stakes, but both Spring Daisy and Seamore beat the first favourite in Captain Machell's Goodness for the Juvenile Stakes. The Brighton Stakes, one of the comparatively long-distance handicaps which find less and less favour, produced only six runners, and again his party supported Blackthorn, making him favourite, though Lord Rosebery's Rhidorroch was well backed. The winner turned up in the little-thought-of Thunderstruck, Blackthorn being a bad second. Whitechapel as anticipated took the Corporation Stakes, and is evidently but little behind the crack youngsters of the year. Wednesday's racing was hardly as good as that of the previous day, but the Cup contest provided sufficient excitement, as the rogue Peter was sent to the post with Exeter, Eurus, and Whisht. The knowledge that he could win if he liked caused him to be backed, but the probability that he would not like caused Exeter to be first favourite. Peter made a fair start with the horses, but soon stopped to do a little kicking, and though he made up a lot of ground afterwards could not (perhaps would not) catch Exeter, who won by ten lengths. Old Telescope credited Colonel Forester with the Ovingdean Welter, and for the Rottingdean Plate for Two-Year-Olds, Vale and Resin the Bow made a dead heat of it, Whitechapel not putting in an appearance.—A report has been current that Bend Or was suffering from an ailment which would be fatal to him, but it is now officially stated that there is nothing seriously amiss with him.—The twenty-four Stangate yearlings have realized an average of 254 guineas, a satisfactory price for these times.

**CRICKET.**—The two crack counties, Lancashire and Yorkshire, have had their second meeting, to the second discomfiture of the latter. On the first occasion Lancashire won by 50 runs, but on this by 8 wickets. In the first innings the "county of broad acres" could only put together 96, and in the second 185, but Lancashire totalled up 212 on their first hand, and thus had only 69 to get to win. Mr. Hornby was in excellent form, scoring 69 and 50, and Mr. A. G. Steel 57, for the great manufacturing county.—The "New" Notts Eleven made the wonderfully good score of 240 in their first innings against Gloucestershire, which only marked 115. In their second attempt, however, the county of "the Graces" made the big score of 483, and the match ended in a draw. Mr. W. G. Grace, though now progressing in years as far as cricket seasons are concerned, still upholds his title of champion, marking 51 in his first and 182 in his second innings, the latter figures standing out as the highest individual score ever yet made in a county contest on the Old Trent Bridge Ground.—Surrey and Sussex have antagonised at the Oval, the home county, for which Mr. W. W. Read scored 62, being victorious by 8 wickets. Sussex has sustained another defeat, having been beaten at Maidstone by Kent in a single innings, with 222 runs to spare. The county of hops and cherries was much in need of a taste of the sweets of victory, if only to give its representatives a fresh stock of spirits for their work in the Canterbury week. This commenced but badly for them, Thirteen of Kent making but a poor fight against Eleven of England. The first innings of the former produced but 94, of which G. Hearne and Mr. M. C. Kemp—the latter of whom, by the way, seems to be

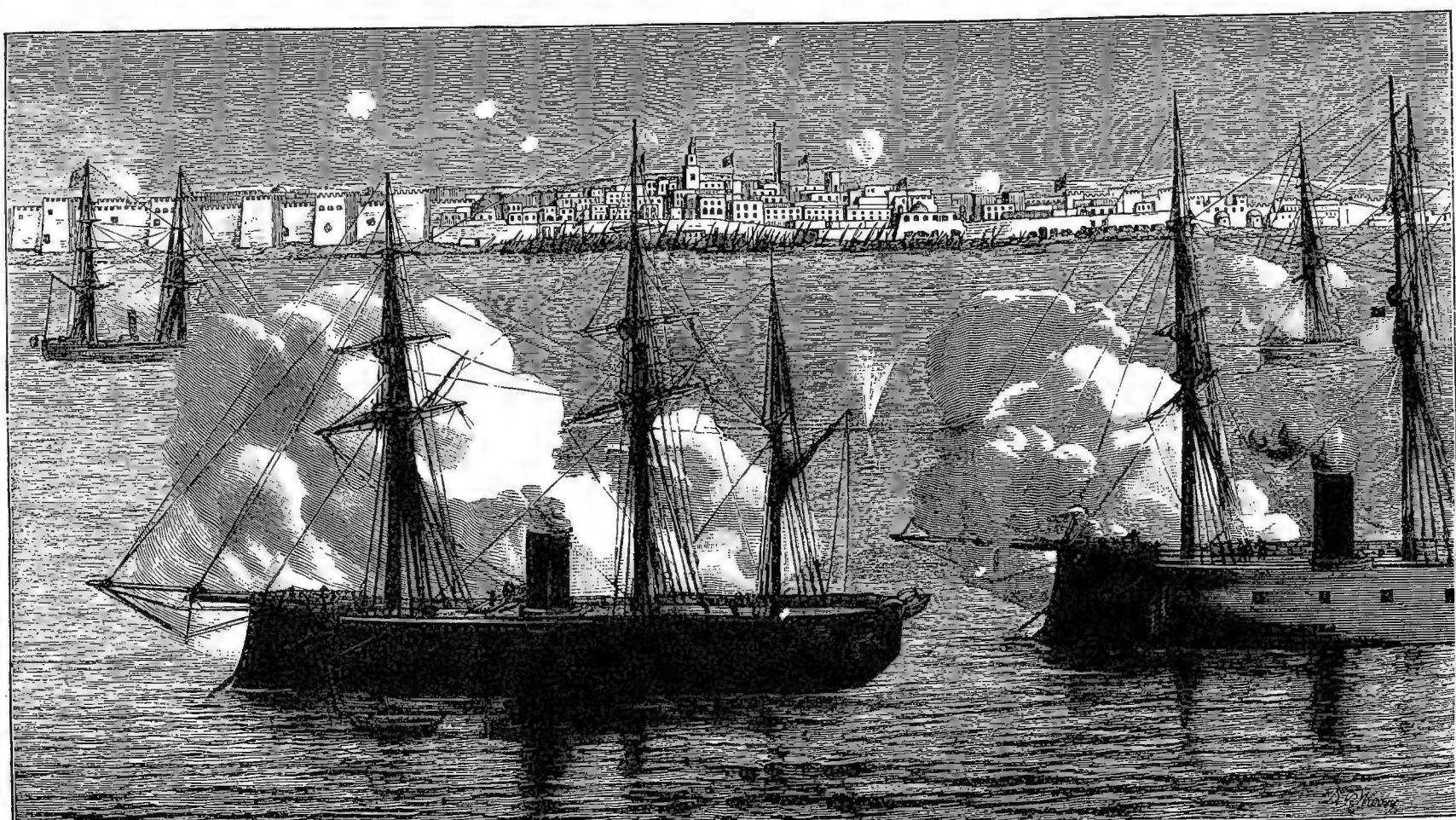
(Continued on page 150)



THE FRENCH TROOPS ATTACKING THE FORTIFICATIONS FROM THE BEACH, JULY 16



THE FRENCH TROOPS STORMING THE TOWN, JULY 16



THE FRENCH FLEET BOMBARDING THE TOWN

TUNIS—THE CAPTURE OF SFAX



ROME—THE PROCESSION OF "AMMANTATE" (MATRIMONIAL CANDIDATES) AT ST. PETERS



SOME year or so ago our leaders of fashion were urgently solicited to wear silk on account of the depression of trade in that material, now the turn has come for wool of English manufacture, and the Princess of Wales, at the head of a long list of aristocratic and other fashionable personages, has promised to patronise materials of woollen manufacture. The promised favours are not so very difficult to perform, as so many beautiful and pliable materials are made therefrom, very suitable for the autumn which is now very close upon us; and for travelling costumes what can be prettier or more durable than merinoes, so-called French, but really made in England? The exhibition of woollen goods at the Crystal Palace has served to show the beauty of this branch of British manufacture, and the happiest results are looked for therefrom.

It is very difficult to decide what to take to the seaside or on our travels, as there is every probability of a spell of hot weather during this month, and the possibility of chilly rainy days. It is well to be provided with a costume of thin serge, or any other soft and durable woollen material, and a well-cut tailor-made ulster, we may then indulge in summer garments *ad lib.*, especially if we have a black or coloured velvet long jacket or *casaquin*, which may be worn over thin muslin or other light materials. All who care for comfort and freedom of action should leave their Mother Hubbard cloaks at home. By the way, that traditional dame of infantile lore never wore any garment so uncomfortable as that which now bears her name. Children really suffer from these cloaks. We met a little maiden of six, the other day, imprisoned in one of these cloaks, she vainly endeavoured to hold her doll in one hand; but could not possibly reach to hold her nurse's hand with the other. Soon afterwards we met two youthful victims to the Kate Greenaway fever. One was a little girl attired in white stockings and low shoes, with black sandals, long white muslin trousers, fastened in at the ankles and frills falling over the feet, white muslin tucked frock with a very short-waisted gathered bodice, and a wide green sash tied under the arm-pits; the bonnet was of an exaggerated Grannie type. Her little brother wore what used to be called a skeleton suit of brown corduroy velveteen, the trousers buttoned over the tight-fitting jacket, a deep lace collar and cuffs, and a carefully battered brown felt hat. Both these little objects were really pretty children utterly disfigured; they formed a great contrast to their playmates. Little girls' costumes are as a rule very pretty this season, the frocks just below the knees, the well-fitting black or coloured stockings, and high shoes with silver buckles; there is no objection to any amount of gauging or puffing on the dainty cambric frocks, but let the sash be tied round the waist, not above or below it. White flannel or serge are excellent materials for seaside wear, especially for children, no further trimming is needed than a wide sash, square collar and cuffs of red or blue sateen; a wide-brimmed hat is preferable to a grannie bonnet, as it shelters the eyes, but does not muffle up the throat. A well-known West End firm has brought out a very stylish costume for little girls, called the "Man of War," it is made of blue and white serge exactly after the pattern of that worn by little boys, excepting that a skirt takes the place of the trousers, knickerbockers fastened under the knee may be worn by little damsels under eight years old, to match the frocks; they keep the wearers warm and dry. Young ladies up to twenty may wear these costumes, provided the skirts reach the tops of their boots.

Shaded materials, for which there was such a rage in the spring, are almost out of fashion, stripes have superseded them; some of the combinations are very daring, for example, kiltings of old gold and cardinal silk, or deep yellow and black, in alternate stripes. Tussore cotton, a pretty new material, is made in Japanese, Egyptian, and other Eastern designs, quaint, it is true, but very ugly and unbecoming; beetles and other creeping things are scattered thickly over red, and even orange grounds. Gauging and honeycombing have lost none of their prestige. Many of the washing materials are made with borders, which form a useful and inexpensive trimming. Tucks are again in fashion. A very stylish costume was recently made thus: it was of zephyr cloth, crushed strawberry colour, with tucks graduated from the hem to the waist, edged with cream-coloured lace, also graduated; the bodice was made with a deep saddle and tucks, lengthways, round waist with a deep Swiss band. Another costume was of cream-coloured sateen, with such a gloss upon it that it might well have been mistaken for a real satin; the polonaise was trimmed with lace insertion, lined with rose pink batiste, gracefully draped, and opening at the left side to show a number of narrow rose-coloured flounces, edged with lace, the lowest flounce of deep red, shaded up to the top one of the palest pink; a wide silk sash was tied in large bows, with wide ends at the back. Another method of making muslin dresses is with alternate flounces of the material, with a gathered heading about six inches deep, and of white muslin embroidery; the polonaise and sleeves are made of alternate stripes of the material, and white embroidered muslin insertion; a ribbon sash is tied at the left side, or a Swiss band may be worn. This costume may be made in black grenadine with coloured silk or muslin, alternated flounces, and black lace insertion lined with a colour. Black is still in great favour. Silk grenadine, which is pretty but very perishable, is now made comparatively durable by lining it throughout with coloured sateen. More costly, but much stronger, is the black Spanish lace so much worn for dinner and other evening toilettes. Of course it is well to have real lace if possible, but the imitations now made by some of the leading lace manufacturers are so excellent as almost to defy detection. These lace dresses are worn over white or coloured silk slips; red or gold colour form the best backgrounds for throwing up the pattern. The silk bodices are generally made square, high, or low, and trimmed with lace and ribbon, or flowers.

Bonnets and hats are worn in both extremes of large and small. A very useful and comfortable shape for seaside wear is the Cherry Ripe of light black or white straw, trimmed sparingly with lace; the advantage of this shape is that a bow, or flower, to match the dress with which it is to be worn, may be fastened in with safety pins. This season any fanciful style of headgear may be indulged in out of town. A young friend of ours recently bought at a summer sale three large willow straw hats for a shilling, and trimmed them with such skill and taste that nobody would have suspected their humble origin. One she lined with fluted pink Madras muslin and trimmed with a wreath of crimson and brown American creeper; the second she covered with black Spanish lace inside and out, and turned it up on one side with a *rose de thé*, which can be replaced by any other flower real or artificial. The third she lined with pale blue satin, finely gathered, turned up in front to a diadem shape, and pinched at the back into three flutings. Round the crown was a wreath of ox-eyed daisies mixed with cream-coloured lace. Black and white lace hats, small at the back, and deep in front to protect the eyes, are not only fashionable, but comfortable.

The pretty and classical Grecian knot, low down in the neck, which has so long been in favour, and is so becoming to a well-shaped head, is threatened with banishment, at all events whilst the stiff and ungraceful Elizabethan ruffs are worn. The hair is now combed up to and coiled round almost on the top of the head, leaving a blank space, which for thin long necks is most unbecoming, unless the ruff is of a great height. Of course in time our eyes will become

accustomed to this *coiffure*, but it never can be as graceful as the Grecian knot. The present notion seems to be that everything old-fashioned, we do not say, *antique*, must be superior to our present nineteenth century realism. Why should we not put in a claim to educated and improved taste?



THE original of Mr. Boythorn in "Bleak House" is much better known as a man than as a writer. Most people have heard of the "Imaginary Conversations;" and "Gebr" is, thanks to Shelley, a name to conjure with. But few have read even these; and who has read the "Pentameron" or the "Examination of Shakspeare?" On the other hand, Dickens has made Landor's personality familiar to thousands; and those who remember Boythorn caressing his canary while he roars out war to the knife against Sir Leicester Dedlock, will be prepared for Landor's "Ah, I forgot the violets" when he threw his cook out of window. Landor was a man of contradictions; violent in words and ways, yet in his poetry "sedate to the point of tame ness;" wildly defiant of authority, yet scorning "the mob," and believing himself a thorough Conservative while earning at Oxford the title of "the mad Jacobin." Self-enwrapped rather than selfish, and overweeningly self-opinionated, he was too proud to care for fame, and showed his true temper when he told a Bishop, "I never asked a thing twice of any one but God." It was a sad life, with its family quarrels, for which he was far less to blame than others, and its consequent neglect of children; but his peculiar temper shielded him from its full sadness. From "Ianthé," and Lady Blessington, and Southey, and by and by from Dickens and Forster, he got a good deal of sunlight; and he found real comfort in acting on the old Scots motto, "Men say—what say they? Who cares what they say?" With the man "Landor" (Macmillan) and with his works, Mr. Sidney Colvin in the new volume of "English Men of Letters" deals loving and appreciatively. The book is the record of a remarkable life, career of strange passages, from the Llanthony disappointment (for Landor was Father Ignatius's predecessor on the banks of the Honthu), to the sad Yescome affair in Bath; and the analysis of Landor's writings and the remarks on his style will call attention to one who, strangely enough, is less valued at home than in America. We are glad Mr. Colvin commends Hilliard's "Selection." Those who read it will hardly be satisfied without going further.

To dabble in doctoring is proverbially dangerous, yet, even in these railroad days, there are many places where the doctor is a long way off. Send for him, of course; but, meanwhile, consult "An Edinburgh Practitioner's Ready Remedies in Medical and Surgical Emergencies" (Edmonston). The remedies are simple, and not at all intended to supersede regular medical aid, and the diagnosis is remarkably clear, running through the whole circle of maladies, from brain affections (under which come "mumps") to scalds and burns. Used as the author means it to be used, the book is sure to be valuable; and those who can read such a treatise without at once imagining that they have at least half the diseases it describes, may learn much from it. One hint is of general interest: tea, when kept boiling by the fireside, develops a dangerous poison, and the constant use of such tea often causes ulcers in the membrane of the stomach. The "Practitioner" does not at all give up mercury; yet he appreciates the newest remedies—blue-gum, for instance, in the case of typhoid (*i.e.*, gastric) fever.

"The Souls of the Righteous, Their Place and State between Death and the General Resurrection" (Chapman and Hall). The Rev. W. R. Savage aims at "not being wise above what is written;" but, since every one finds in Scripture what he brings, his speculations will have for many the charm of novelty. We say the charm, for it is notorious how even the least imaginative are fond of brooding over such questions, and how eagerly they welcome any new way of dealing with the old data. We are thankful that Mr. Savage's sermonettes, originally meant for a village congregation, are not open to the charge of irreverent familiarity, in this they contrast favourably with a great deal that is constantly being written on the subject. He does not bring in Spiritualism as an ally of Revelation; he does not presume to say whether Hades (*i.e.*, Paradise or Abraham's bosom) is in the bowels of the earth or outside it; he believes that what the Witch of Endor called up was really the spirit of Samuel, and that the spirits in prison to whom our Lord preached were "obedient antediluvians;" and in general he abides by his own wholesome canon, that "in theology whatsoever is undoubtedly new is certainly false." Few, we fancy, now hold the view given in so many old hymns—that the soul is in a dead sleep from the moment of death to the day of judgment.

That we are rapidly becoming an artistic, as well as an art-loving people, is in some measure due to the much-abused South Kensington Museum. Among other efforts to diffuse a pure taste in ornamentation, "My Lords" have provided a series of electrotypes of College and Corporation plate, so complete that the student can follow the history of English silver working from the earliest times to the present day. To this series Mr. W. G. Cripps's art-handbook, "College and Corporation Plate" (Chapman and Hall) is an excellent introduction. His illustrations range from such early work as the cover of St. Patrick's bell, and the well-known Gloucester candlestick, to the rich 18th century plate of the City Companies. His letter-press is interesting and instructive. We are glad to be reminded from testimony collected by Dr. Rock ("Church of our Fathers") of the great excellence of our goldsmith's work in the 8th and 9th centuries. Wulvinius, who made the golden altar of St. Ambrose, at Milan, was undoubtedly a "Saxon." Of Celtic work, such as the bell-case aforementioned, Mr. Cripps speaks very highly; but he differs with several authorities in not dating the ecclesiastical examples earlier than the 11th century. Oxford, we are glad to see, did not melt up all its plate for Charles I. The Queen's College wassail horn (matched by one at Corpus Christi, Cambridge) dates from the 14th century; the fine cups at New College, Oxford, and Christ's, Cambridge, are a century later. Neither University has anything so old or so remarkable as the King's Lynn enamelled cup, dated about 1350.

Mr. Dicey reprints from the *Nineteenth Century* his papers on "England and Egypt" (Chapman and Hall), adding an "Outlook for the Future," and calling special attention to the Egyptian question as it bears on our Eastern Empire. Those who look on French interference in Tunis as merely the beginning of a policy in which our neighbours are backed up by Prince Bismarck will be delighted to find intelligent support in Mr. Dicey. He can claim attention; for he knows the country, and has carefully studied its recent history. He says the intimation that Germany would not let the Khedive play fast and loose with German interests produced more effect than all the London and Paris despatches. Germany was strong; England and France had been weakly temporising. The whole work of Mr. Rivers Wilson and Mr. Cave, and their French colleague, is well summarised in these very readable papers. Mr. Dicey thinks we ought to have a firm hold of the isthmus if we mean to keep the road to India. There, and not on the Bosphorus, must come (if it comes at all) our real struggle with Russia. He thinks we did admirably in buying the Suez shares; at the same time, he stigmatises the dealings of the late Government with Egypt as vacillating, "like all their foreign policy." His character of Ismail Pasha is not a

whit too darkly drawn; very strange was the fascination which such a selfish despot exercised even over honest, clear-sighted men. It is a comfort to think that he is hopeful about Egypt's future, if only she can have native statesmen like Nubar Pasha, aided by efficient European administrators.

#### THE ICE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

THERE are few branches even of Transatlantic industry which have attained so rapid a growth and material prosperity as the ice trade. Twenty-five years ago ice was considered a luxury. Now it is regarded as an absolute necessity even in the meanest household in the United States, where a glass of water is rarely drunk without first being cooled with a lump of ice, while in the summer milk and meat could scarcely be kept through the day without its assistance. Thus the trade has now become so extensive that it employs many millions of dollars, and gives occupation to whole communities, while fleets of vessels and thousands of cars are used in its transportation, the price being so low that from 1s. to 2s. ensures a daily supply for a household for a week. As soon as winter fairly sets in, and the surface of the lakes and rivers solidifies, the ice merchants begin to watch and cultivate their crop. The snow, as it falls, is promptly removed in order that the formation of the ice may not be checked. If the fall is light the "foot-scraper" (Cut 6), is used to gather the snow in heaps, for removal by the "sled" to the shore. The latter is so constructed that the driver stands on the foot rest in the rear until he reaches the heaps, where on stepping off it "umps," passes over the load, and resumes its upright position. The driver resumes his place, and collects the next row in a similar manner. The scoop scraper (Cut 1) is used in heavy snows, to break the way for other scrapers to follow. It often happens that a heavy snow falls soon after the formation of the ice, and before the latter is of sufficient thickness to allow of its removal. In this case, if its own weight fails to wet it down, gangs of men are put on the river with tapping axes, to cut holes in the ice, in order to allow the water to saturate the snow. On its becoming congealed by pure ice forming underneath of proper thickness to bear the weight of a horse, the field is then marked out by the marker on a small plough, with a guide attached (Cut 2), in strips 22 inches wide, which is followed by a heavier plough (Cut 3), to cut to the required depth, and the plane is then used (Cut 7) to remove the frozen snow, drawn by a horse, the runners fitting in the grooves made by the plough, kept in its place by the weight of the driver, who rides on it. The knives can be set to cut off any thickness less than three inches.

The operation of removing snow is continued, whenever it falls, until the houses are filled, the cutting and storing being commenced when the clear ice is from seven to eight inches thick in the vicinity of Philadelphia, where the climate is variable and the crop by no means certain; but in the more northern latitude of the State of Maine, where the principal part of the ice is cut for exportation, the work is not commenced until the ice is from twelve to fourteen inches thick. It often reaches twenty-eight to thirty inches in thickness before the buildings (which are very large, many of them holding 50 to 75,000 tons) are full. The machinery for elevating the ice, or carrying it from the water into the houses, is simple and durable in its construction, as shown by our sketches of two most approved elevators (Cuts 4 and 5) the application of which, is shown in our winter views, Nos. 9 and 10. It is worked generally by steam power. The preference is given to the inclined plane, with endless chain, which will hoist forty-eight blocks a minute, stowing from 1,200 to 2,000 tons daily, according to the thickness of the ice. The ice-screw, which is a recent invention, is not generally introduced; but being less expensive, is particularly adapted for the filling of small buildings. Each revolution of the screw carries up two blocks; it can be run either by steam or horse-power; and, it is claimed, will do as much work in a day as the inclined plane. From the moment the work on the river commences, up to the point when the houses are filled and properly taken care of, there is a concert of action and absence of confusion that is really remarkable; this being particularly noticeable in the different rooms of the building where the ice is being packed, or more properly speaking stored. The ice comes in very rapidly from the machinery, and is distributed in the rooms over runs or shutters, which are suspended from the joists by ropes or pulleys, so that they can be raised as the work progresses; and as fast as it reaches the intended point, it is taken by the labourers and properly placed, and so on course after course is stowed away in blocks, which, having previously been cross-ploughed, are just twenty-two inches square. No covering of any kind is required until the rooms are full, when shavings, saw-dust, or salt-hay are used to protect the top and sides until the ice is shipped in cars or barges to market. The buildings are either stone or frame, and are lined and stuffed usually with saw-dust, with a loft above to break the effect of the sun's rays on the roof, which is generally of shingles.

We are indebted for our engravings to the Knickerbocker Ice Company, of Walnut Street, Philadelphia, one of the largest ice firms in the United States, and manufacturers of the machinery employed in the trade.

#### A GUSHER

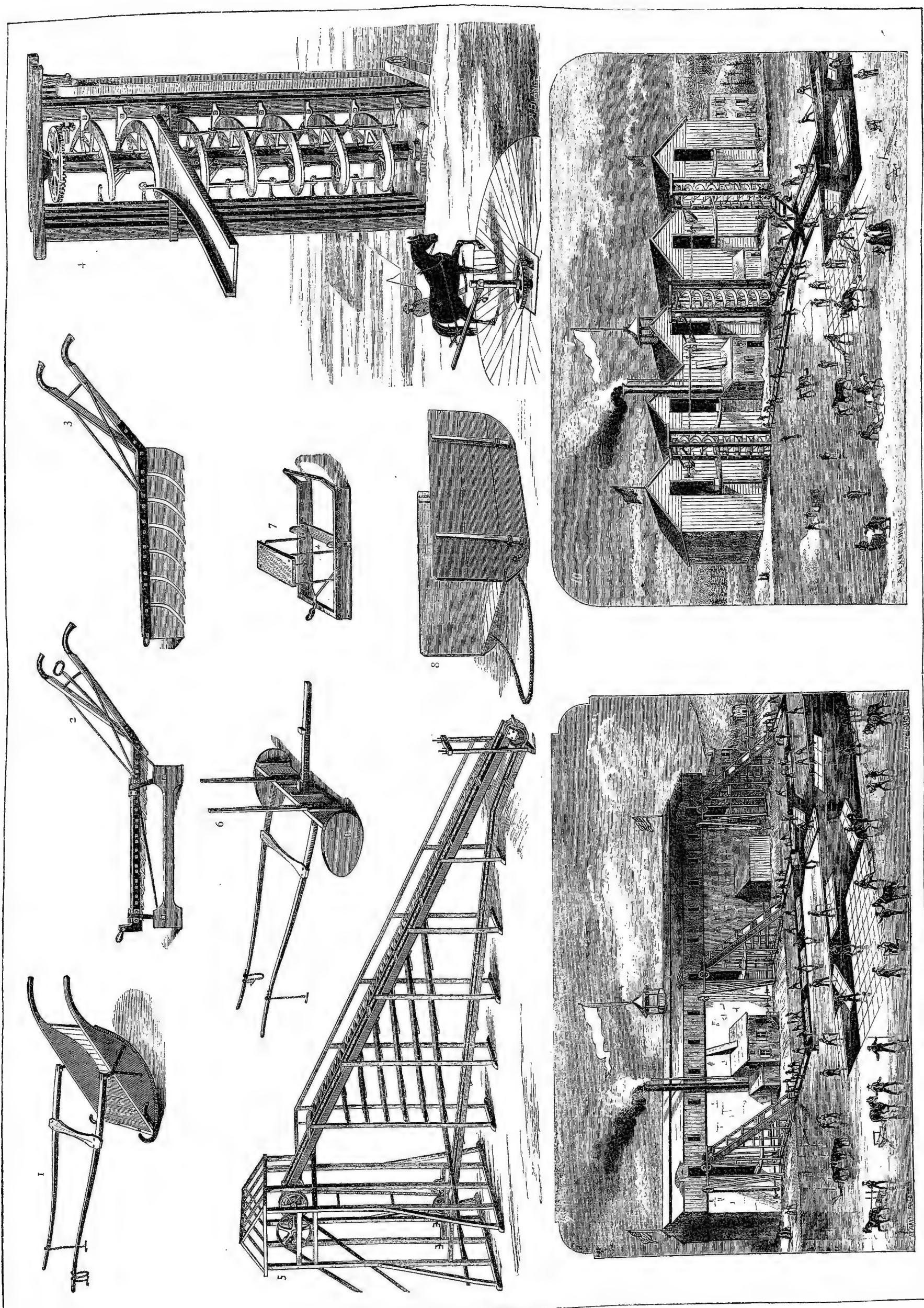
I WOULD not be a leaf to die,  
Nor yet a rose to fade away,  
Nor yet the gaudy butterfly  
That only sees one summer day.  
No, let my placid years extend  
As far, we'll say, as ninety-five;  
Then calmly I can meet my end.—  
It's very nice to be alive.

My fellow-men I love to meet;  
Yes, every day that glides along,  
In busy square or noisy street  
I seek their sympathetic throng.  
And while for pleasure—wealth—or fame  
They pant and struggle, push and strive,  
I slyly watch the giddy game.—  
'Tis jolly fun to be alive.

A tree or flower, a hill or vale—  
A babbling brook or shady lane—  
In after hours will never fail  
To bring their beauty back again.  
How sweetly calm a country walk!  
How calmly sweet a country drive!  
Hush, gloomy cynic; cease your talk.—  
'Tis joy intense to be alive.

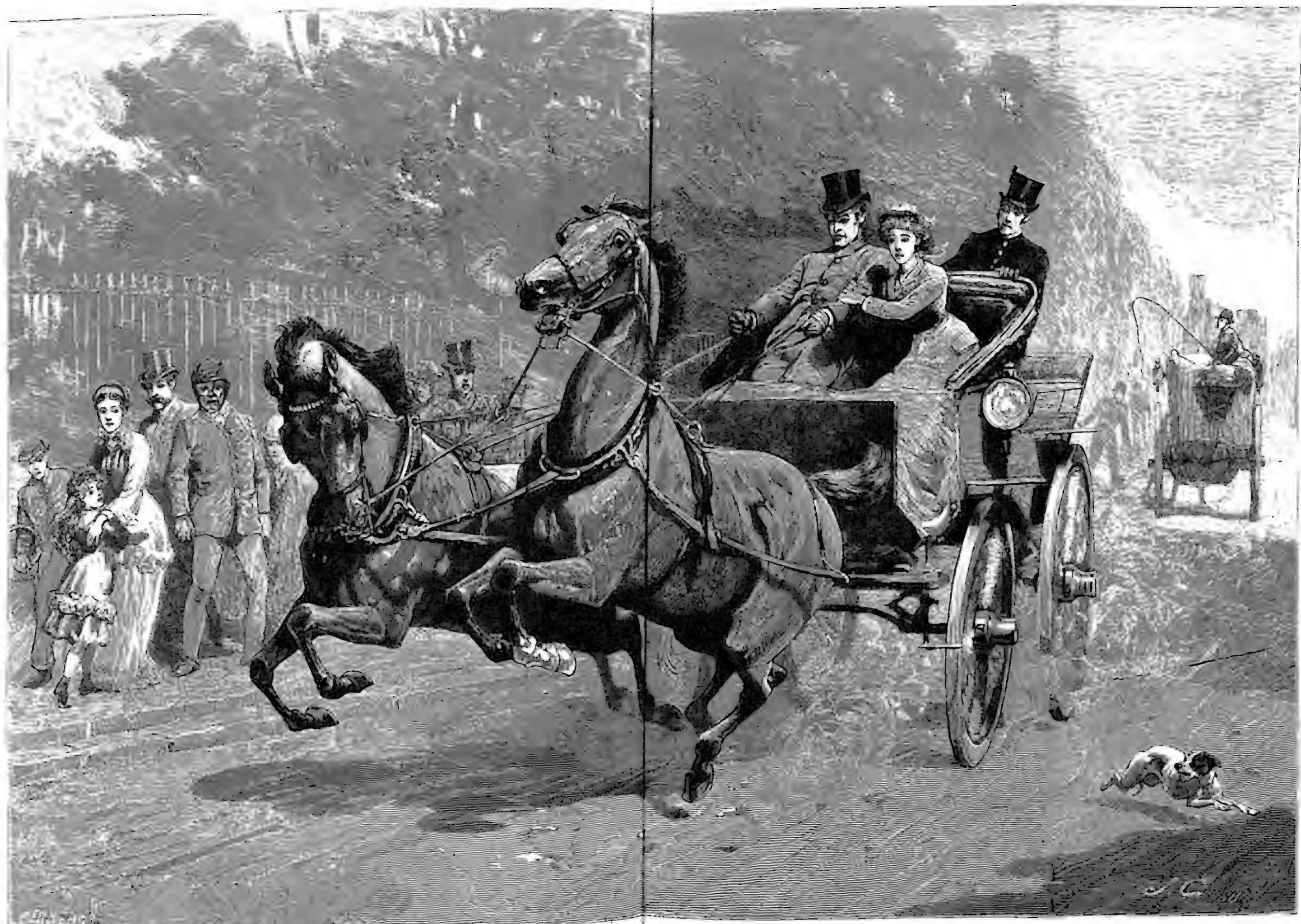
To-day the smoke, the dust, the din;  
To-morrow peace and sunny skies.  
I neither know—nor care a pin—  
Where most of earthly pleasure lies.  
But this I know;—I mean to live  
As long as I can well contrive.  
Pray, if err, my fault forgive.—  
'Tis Life to me to be alive!

HENRY S. LEIGH



1. Scoop Snow Scraper.—2. Marker, with Swing Guard.—3. Ice Plough.—4. Working Model of Vertical Ice Screw Elevator.—5. Inclined Plane Ice Elevator, with Endless Chain.—6. Foot Snow Scraper.—7. Snow Plane.  
8. Snow Sled.—9. Winter View of Buildings: Inclined Plane and Endless Chain.—10. Winter View of Vertical Ice Screw Elevator in Practical Operation.

THE ICE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES



"A STRUGGLE FOR THE MASTERY"  
DRAWN BY J. CHARLTON.

## THE GRAPHIC

## THE MIDDY, PAST AND PRESENT

THE last twenty-five or thirty years have brought about marvellous changes in the construction and arrangement of the vessels of the Royal Navy. Thirty years ago there were very few ocean steamships afloat, and the renowned British oak was still the material chiefly employed in the construction of vessels of war, as well as in those of the Mercantile Marine. Even as steamships gradually became more numerous, a long time elapsed ere iron and steel were substituted in place of the true British oak in the construction of the "shell" of war-ships, and ere "plates" and "armour" were spoken of instead of "timbers."

Apparently gradual, however, as has been the change, wonders have been wrought in a comparatively short space of time. Setting aside the difference of the material employed in the construction of the outer works, the first-class ships of war of the present day are of far greater size and tonnage than was dreamt of by naval constructors of a quarter of a century ago, while a complete change has been effected in the mode of rigging, and in the style of armament. A few guns of immense calibre, in most cases working on pivots, and thus rendered capable of being fired in any direction, have been substituted in place of the tiers of eighteen, thirty-two, and sixty-eight pounders which, in former days, were regarded as sufficiently formidable for any service that could be required from vessels afloat. The threatening "ram," and the dreadful and dreaded "torpedo," the latter of which requires an especial training on the part of the officers to whom its direction is entrusted, and which may be rendered by mismanagement, or even by mishaps which cannot always be guarded against, as perilous to friends as to foes, are amongst the destructive agents that would probably be called into action in the event of a future great naval war.

The general employment of steam as the chief motive power on board modern war-ships, and the vastly superior size and different style of armament of ships of war of the first class, have necessitated material alterations in their interior economy and arrangements.

Greater space is now afforded for the accommodation of the officers of every grade, as well as for that of the seamen, marines, and artificers; but amongst the various changes that modern improvements in the construction and armament of vessels of war have brought about, none are more noticeable or more important than the different training that it is now necessary for naval officers to undergo. They must not only be as skilful seamen as were their predecessors, but they must also receive a more liberal and more scientific education. It is to the juniors amongst these—the youths destined to become the future commanders and officers of the Royal Navy—that we now particularly refer. To compare the midshipmen of the past and present, we need not go so far back as the time when Smollett wrote, when naval officers, even of the highest rank, were often as rough and uncultivated as the rudest coasting skipper of the present day; when they took pride in their rudeness, and were as much out of place on shore as is a fish out of water. It is sufficient for our purpose to refer to the period towards the close of the last and in the beginning of the present century, when the Navy, by reason of its vast and growing importance to the country, and the glorious victories that had been and were being won by it, had already become popular and aristocratic. A Royal Prince was serving as a midshipman on board a ship of war, and youths of good family were eager to enter the service, though much of the roughness that had previously characterised it still prevailed amongst the junior officers. At twelve or thirteen years of age a youngster received a midshipman's appointment. He came up, from school, or from the bosom of his family, to join his ship, say, at Portsmouth, or wheresoever she might be lying. On his arrival at the port, he reported himself to his captain, and was ordered to go on board forthwith, usually with a brief letter of introduction from the captain to the first lieutenant, who was very often an old officer, soured by disappointment and long and weary waiting for promotion, which never came. In such cases he regarded the youngster—especially if the latter were of influential family—as another "sprig of aristocracy" hoisted into the service over the quarter-deck, instead of fairly creeping on board through the "hawse-hole," and destined in course of time—to use a sailor's phrase—"to walk over his head," as probably many a youngster whom he had seen come on board as a midshipman had done already. He received the youth curtly, frequently with some contemptuous remark, and gruffly handed him over to some old master's mate or senior midshipman, who took him to the cockpit and introduced him to his future messmates, by whom he was generally received as a legitimate object of persecution, whom they might plague and torment, and thus gratify their boyish love of fun and mischief, until in course of time some other youngster succeeded him as the junior middy, and he in his turn was enrolled in the ranks of the tormentors.

The cockpit of that period—the young middy's future abiding place for months, may be for years—was a dark, dirty, ill-smelling, ill-ventilated hole, generally overcrowded, and without decent accommodation of any kind, while the food (the ship's rations) set before him was often such as a dainty dog would refuse to eat. No wonder that this rude introduction to his chosen career had a depressing influence upon the youth, and there were few youngsters who at first did not wish themselves back home again; yet such is the aptitude of youth to accommodate itself to circumstances that their pride in their new profession speedily overcame their discontent, and in a short time they were as happy in the cockpit—sunk beneath the surface of the water—as if they were domiciled in a palace. Having passed through the ordeal to which all youngsters were subjected, they found their new messmates the most hearty and most jovial fellows in the world; for the occupants of the midshipman's berth on board a man-of-war form a Republican community, in which, as a rule, social distinctions are set aside, and each youngster is estimated by his fellows according to his worth. The examples of promptitude, obedience, and stern devotion to duty that are constantly set before them, tend, despite the temptations to which the young fellows—left in a great measure to their own guidance at a critical period of their lives—are exposed, to bring forth prominently the good qualities which they possess, and to teach them to control and subdue the evil propensities which exist, in a greater or lesser degree, in every community. Thus the term "Midshipman" became the synonym for all that is reckless, mischievous, and audacious, and, at the same time, for all that is manly, generous, and true-hearted in youths. The duties of the Middy of former days were comparatively simple. In his turn, he attended the captain when he went on shore, either in a home or foreign port. He kept his watch upon deck duly, acting as a sort of aide-de-camp to the officer of the watch, and occasionally—a favour that he did not always duly appreciate—he breakfasted or dined with the captain, or with the ward-room officers. When sufficiently experienced, he was sent in command of watering parties, or of market boats in foreign ports, with strict orders to prevent the sailors from straying away. He learnt the practical duties of a seaman by being sent into the "tops," to watch, and, in course of time, to superintend the sailors when setting topsails or studding sails, serving standing rigging, or otherwise occupied aloft. He studied Hamilton Moore in a discursive way; was required to appear on the quarter-deck with his sextant every day at noon, to take an observation of the sun, if that luminary were shining, and was expected every day to "fudge a day's reckoning," as it was styled—that is, to ascertain, by dead reckoning or otherwise, the exact position of the ship, though whether he was strictly kept up to the mark in this latter respect depended in a great measure upon the captain or first

lieutenant. Thus, in the course of his term—urged on by a desire to emulate his fellow-middies, and a hope to acquit himself honourably at his examination—he usually acquired a fair knowledge of navigation, as well as of practical seamanship, and in course of time received his commission as Lieutenant.

Very different is the case at this present period of competitive examinations. The youth who wishes nowadays to enter the Royal Navy is placed on board a training ship as a first-class boy or naval cadet, where he remains for two years, and is during that period carefully instructed, alike in the theory and practice of seamanship. The vessel to which he is attached makes occasional voyages to some colonial or foreign port, and thus he acquires a knowledge of an officer's duties at sea as well as in harbour. In fact, his education goes on as if he were still at school, except that it is more especially adapted to the career upon which he has entered. He is taught how to take a ship in hand from the moment when the bare hull is launched from the dockyard; to put on board and step the masts, and to rig her completely until she is perfectly ready to go to sea. He is instructed in geography, geometry, trigonometry, and mathematics, in so far as an acquaintance with these sciences is essential to a perfect knowledge of the abstruse science of navigation; modern languages—French and German, at least—are included in the list of his studies, which are so numerous that to specify them all would occupy a column. To a certain extent he is practised in naval gunnery, and in the use of the cutlass and small arms; and, in a word, his working hours are all fully and usefully occupied. At the termination of his period of probation, he is subjected to a severe examination, which, if successfully passed, renders him eligible to an appointment as midshipman on board a sea-going ship, where, being already grounded in navigation and seamanship, he at once occupies a useful position.

A youth thus carefully trained enters upon his active career as a sailor fitted to perform all the duties of a junior officer; even to take charge of a watch at sea, and, if necessary, temporarily to fill the place of his superior officer.

Whatsoever other changes, however, time may bring about, human nature, and especially youthful human nature, remains unchanged throughout all; and the Middies of the present day, while better educated, are as full of fun and frolic, and as manly, generous, and true-hearted as were their predecessors of days gone by, who, though designated as "young gentlemen," were frequently subjected to anything but gentlemanly treatment by severe and ill-tempered officers.

Captain Marryat's novels afford many examples of this; and there is a story told of Lord Cochrane—on his first joining his ship at Deptford, and stating to a soured old first lieutenant that he was the son of the Earl of Dundonald—being immediately sent aloft to give the mainrigging a "lick of tar," in the hope, on the part of the grumpy old officer, of disgusting the "young sprig of aristocracy" with the service. Numberless, too, are the stories that are current of the escapades, afloat and ashore, of Prince William Henry, afterwards King William the Fourth, during the period in which he served as a midshipman. Among others it is told how he once threw off his starred jacket and received a sound thrashing from a young Middy whom he had offended; and how, after he ascended the throne, he recognised at the Royal dinner-table an old admiral who, when a captain, had frequently sent him aloft, for punishment, "to kick his heels at the masthead."

The midshipmen's berth on board a first-class ship of war is now roomy, light, airy, and well appointed, and the style of living is very different from that of former days, though the general good-fellowship that, despite their occasional jealousies and the mischievous tricks they played upon new comers, always existed amongst these youthful aspirants to naval fame and glory still prevails amongst them. That, under the old system of training, able and scientific officers, as well as skilful seamen, were produced no one can deny. But this result was due rather to the inclination and aptitude for a sailor's life, and the steady determination to excel in whatever they undertake, that is inherent in so many English youths, than to the system itself.

It remains to be seen whether the naval officers of the future will equal or surpass those who have won unsading laurels in years gone by. But though there has of late years been no great naval conflict, the ships of the British navy are constantly employed in active service in different parts of the world and upon all occasions of emergency, and in such opportunities as our naval officers of every grade, as well as our seamen, have had of proving their skill and courage, they have shown themselves in every respect the equals of those who preceded them. We have, therefore, every reason to believe that the higher education the young officers of the navy now receive will not render them less brave and efficient seamen, and that under their future command the British navy will continue to uphold the honour of the country.

J. M.



MR. W. H. MALLOCK'S "A Romance of the Nineteenth Century" (2 vols.: Chatto and Windus) is so disagreeable a book that sheer disgust is likely to blind most of its readers to its real importance as a study of some of the most unpleasant features of our own time. Most people know something—though most people prefer to keep their knowledge to themselves—about the manner in which sentimental pietism and sentimental sensuality may become inextricably mixed till one can be scarcely distinguished from the other, while morbid self-consciousness, the curse of contemporary literature, elevates selfishness and vanity to the rank of a religion. Mr. Mallock has not shown his wisdom by displaying his knowledge of these rank places. Still less has he shown his wisdom by writing as if he sympathised with him. It is obvious that he writes with high aims; but he has taken the unfortunate course of writing respectfully of characters who, because they are only too true to nature, should have been dealt with by the humorous contempt of comedy, or, at best, with the rough strokes of old-fashioned satire. We do not suppose for an instant that he intends his readers to share his own apparent sympathies. But he who wrote "Tartuffe" was far more competent to deal with the alternation of passionate prayer with much more passionate kisses than he. Yet the book is worth perusal by all who can read it by a dryer light than seems to be part of his philosophy. The portrait of Ralph Vernon, considered simply as a portrait, is a very complete study of what too many hundreds of the common run of unformed boys would wish to seem—a compound of luxury, poetry, pessimism, piety, and fascination for womankind; at once sinner and saint, Greek Philosopher and Medieval Christian. His sensual love for the soul of Grace Walters is described with a certain zest heightened by splashes of coarse brilliancy. Grace herself is the feminine and therefore exaggerated double of Ralph Vernon. She appears intended to point the moral that a woman of the nineteenth century can only be good and pure so long as she feels assured of the passionate love of some man whom she believes to be better than herself, and is at the mercy of the character of the man, be he saint or scoundrel, who loves her in any sort of way for the time being. The novel is not likely to attract the general novel-reader, who, happily, cares for none of these things. The atmosphere is that of a hot-house in which all the flowers are natural, but yet do

not suggest nature. It is not Mr. Mallock's fault that, in choosing to lay the plot of his so-called romance in the nineteenth century, he has been absolutely true to one of the worst of contemporary forms of thought and character. Accuracy and thoroughness are to his credit, so far as they go. But he is not to be congratulated on the topic he has chosen for the exercise of his unquestionable power. He has gone out of his way, for no sufficient end, to make a garland of the rankest weeds of sentiment that he could possibly find.

"Sinning or Sinned Against?" by an anonymous author, whose initials are represented on the title-page by an artistic and therefore undecipherable monogram (3 vols.: Remington and Co.), is a not unwelcome return to the old-fashioned, elementary sort of fiction which suggests the names of Mrs. Radcliffe and Horace Walpole. The leading character is rather a comical ghost, who turns out to be a live gentleman with rather a homicidal mania. The plot is a family history of the most complicated kind, which requires the skill of an experienced Q.C. for its clear and coherent statement. What with two Georges and two Ethels, secret chambers and passages, and a host of startling incidents, the attention of the reader is certainly kept alive from the first chapter to the last, so that the author must be credited with no inconsiderable constructive skill. The story is carefully and ingeniously worked out; every detail is in its proper place, and has its bearing as part of the general machinery. The chief fault of the novel, considered as a story of incident—which is all it professes to be—is the childlike and reckless improbability of the incidents themselves. Its interest is due altogether to curiosity, to the necessity of knowing how so complex a web is to be disentangled. If this be considered sufficient, then "Sinning or Sinned Against?" answers all the end for which it can possibly have been written. The title, suggestive as it is of a psychological problem, and relating merely to a subordinate situation, is even more than ordinarily misleading and ill-chosen.

"Darcy and Friends," an Irish Tale by Joseph McKim, B.A., (1 vol.: F. V. White and Co.), is one of the host of novels presumably suggested by the Irish question. The author evidently has the welfare of Ireland at heart, but, as evidently, has very few qualifications for writing fiction. It is even difficult to suppose that he has drawn from observation, or from the vivid fancy that does truer and better work than the closest observation, a single important scene. On more common ground he is still less at home. Anything more comically inadequate than the hero's declaration to his first kiss her forehead, and then her lips is told in the style of a *précis* writer, and fairly represents the manner of the whole novel. Nothing that happens need have happened, everything that does not happen might have happened equally well. A native hand is apparent in the descriptions of scenery, and in characteristic touches of speech and action, but even in these matters we have nothing new. About a year ago the distinctively Irish novel was almost sure to be far above the average of fiction. This is no longer the case; and "Darcy and Friends" is a striking instance of the last working out of what was once a good vein.



MESSRS. NOVELLO, EWER, AND CO.—Venerable public benefactors are the members of the above firm, who place within the reach of the humblest purse works, vocal and instrumental, in a clear, legible type. Part-singing is now so general in the lowest as well as the highest home circles, that Novello's numerous octavo editions of countless old and new favourites will be sure of a grateful welcome. A budget now before us contains six admirably-written anthems, by well-known composers, worthy the attention of church choirs and choral societies.—Next come nine melodious trios, quartets, &c., for female voices, some grave, others gay; four of them are entitled "River Songs," by F. Corder (Nos. 99 to 103). Three, which will be sure favourites, are by J. Hatton—"April Showers," "Who has Bound the Deep, Deep River," and "When Evening's Twilight." Although we mention the above three, all the series are excellent.—"The Orpheus" new series for male voices (from 161 to 167) is equally up to the mark with its female competitors, and certainly more varied. "Tom He Was a Piper's Son," a cheerful glee for four male voices, music by E. T. Driffill, will prove a sure success at a people's concert; a pendant to it is "Great Orpheus Was a Fiddler," composed by A. C. Mackenzie.—"Novello's Octavo Choruses" consist of four choruses from Dr. Crotch's "Palestine," Handel's "Blest be the Man," and, most charming of the group, "Alma Virgo," an Offertorium for soprano solo and chorus, by J. Hummel, arranged with an accompaniment for pianoforte or organ by Vincent Novello.—From 465 to 467 of "Novello's Part-Song Book" are to be commended.—For the benefit of the Tonic Solfa singers a series of the most popular compositions of past and present ages have been published.—Vol. XI. of "Novello's Collection of Anthems" contains twenty-two compositions by eminent composers, neatly got up at an extremely moderate cost. Equally good is Vol. V. of "The Orpheus." We can confidently recommend the whole of the above series to the attention of all who are forming a musical library.—No. 3 of Novello and Co.'s Pianoforte Album contains from No. 41 to No. 60 of Bach's works; to mention which fact alone requires no further comment (Messrs. Ewald and Co.).—"Three Drawing-Room Pieces" for the pianoforte, by F. Lichtenberger, are refined and melodious, well worth the trouble of learning by heart. No. 1, "Spring Time," is a showy but rather difficult *rondo allegro*. No. 2, "Sur les Montagnes," is brilliant and still more difficult. No. 3, "Maien Zeit," is the prettiest and easiest of the group.—"Isabelcita" and "Santa Katarina," two *Vals Andaluz*, by Frau von Fächer, are fairly good compositions of their kind, but can lay no claim to originality.

MISCELLANEOUS.—"The Minster Choir" is a pathetic ballad of the semi-sacred school, so welcome to the schoolroom and clerical family circle, written and composed by Walter Spinney, published in D flat and E flat. It may be sung in public without payment of any fee. We are glad to find that this irksome tax upon pockets and patience of singers and players, is going out of fashion, and will probably soon be exploded; surely some more legitimate method of making a song or piece pay its composer might be found?—A remarkably showy frontispiece draws attention to "The Reverie Waltz," by F. Passmore. Although not very striking or new, this valz may well be numbered amongst the contents of the amateur's seaside portfolio (Messrs. Weekes and Co.).—The same may be said of two pleasing and easy vocal duets for mezzo-soprano and baritone, "Our Island of Love," written and composed by Charles Searle and Francesco Berger; and "The Message from the Stars," words by Annie C. Clough, music by Josef Trousselle (Messrs. Mouttrie and Son).—Thomas Hood's charming poem, "There is Dew for the Flow'ret," has been set to music for a voice of medium compass by G. A. Macfarren, with his usual skill and taste. Luigi Caracciolo has been scarcely so successful with "For the Sake of Somebody" (*Per Cagion di Qualchedun*), Robert Burns's *naïve* little poem, which has been exceedingly well translated into Italian by A. Zanardini, who has caught the spirit of the words, which is not the case with the composer of the music (Messrs. Ricordi).

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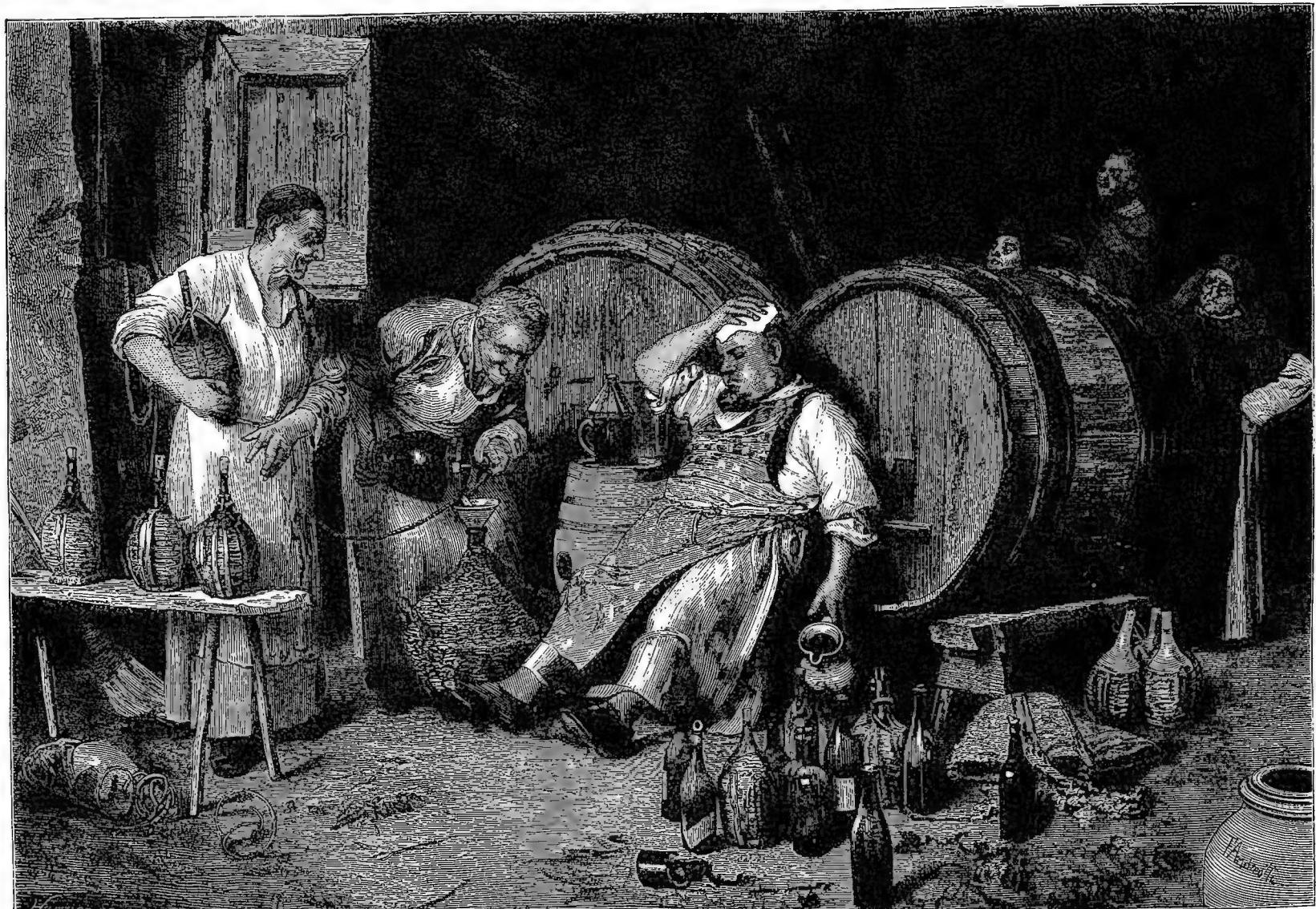
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## THE GRAPHIC



PHYSICAL TRAINING IN BOARD SCHOOLS—THE MAZE

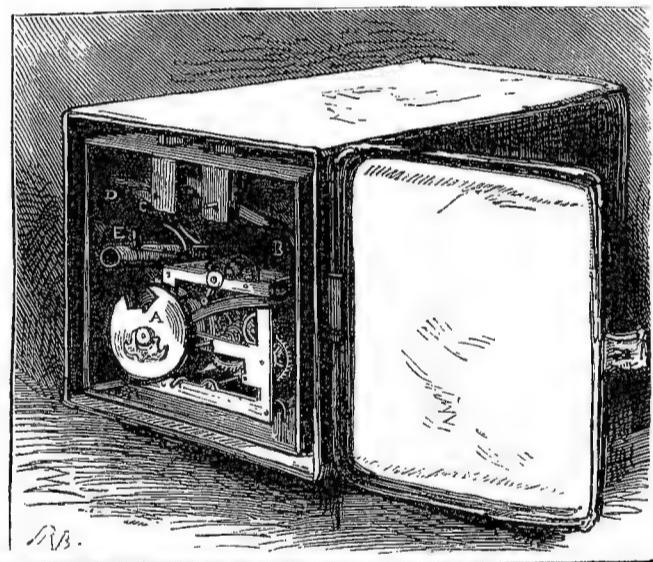
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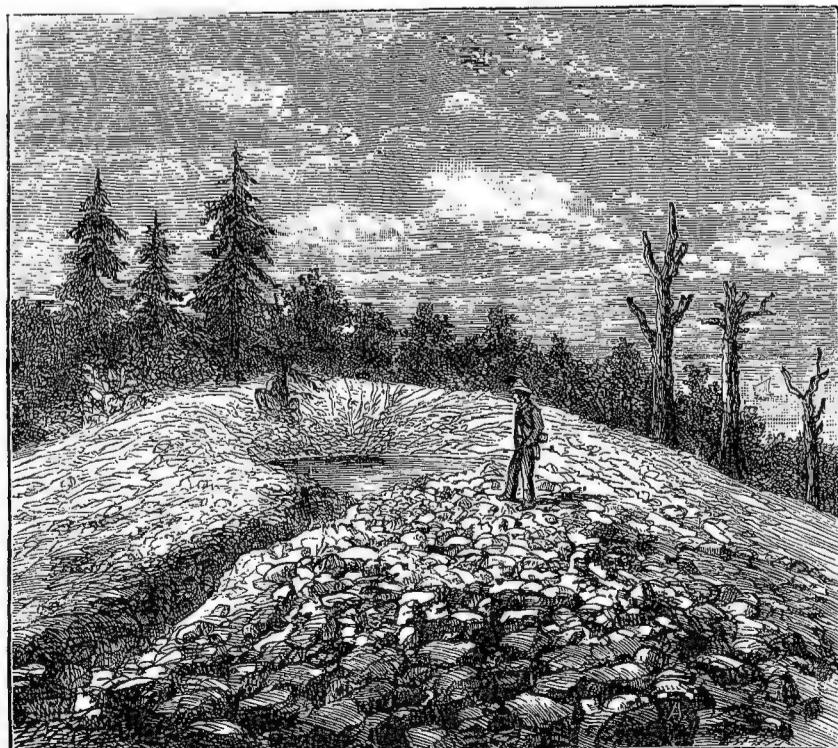
A SURVIVOR OF BRONKER'S SPRUIT  
Mrs. Smith, Widow of Bandmaster Smith, of the 94th Reg.



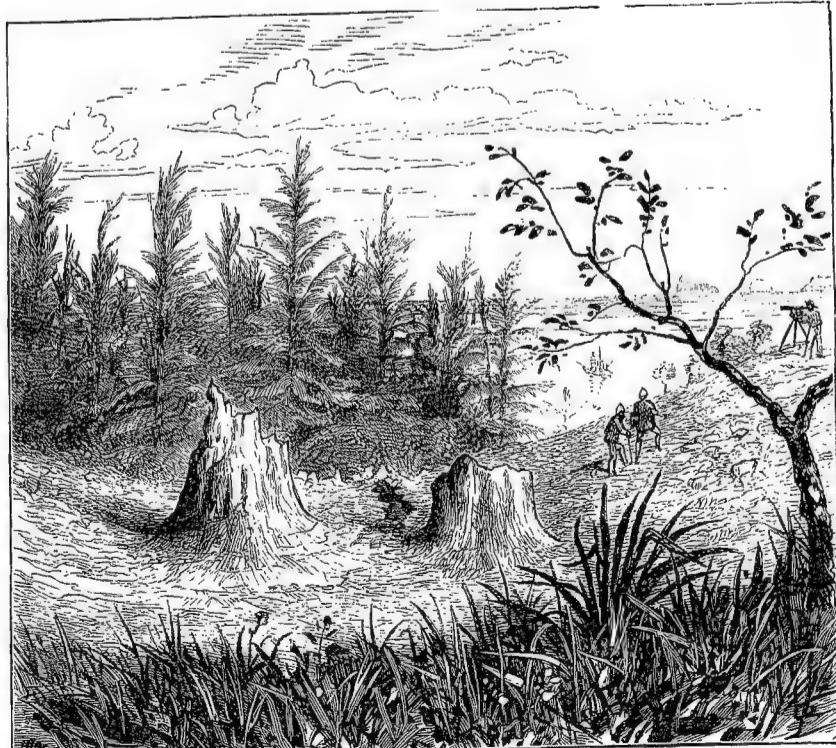
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MUD CRATER IN THE ISLAND OF LITHMAN



MUD VOLCANO IN THE ISLAND OF BOAN

VOLCANIC REMAINS NEAR BORNEO

## THE GRAPHIC

coming out pretty strongly in the batting line—made 19 each, the top scores. The England team comprised the Hon. A. Lyttelton, A. N. Hornby, I. D. Walker, A. J. Webbe, and R. A. H. Mitchell, whose annual appearance at Canterbury is always most welcome, and 224 were put together. Kent replied with 157, and England had no difficulty in winning by ten wickets.—Kent began her next match, the County v. the Gentlemen of England, twelve a side, in a more satisfactory manner, getting the visitors down in the first innings for the small total of 92, and scoring 122, with four wickets to fall; the state of the game at the time of making this note. Canterbury is as full as ever, notwithstanding horse-racing at Brighton and yachting at Cowes.—Of course Derbyshire was beaten by Yorkshire, but it did well in scoring 174 against the 186 of its opponents in the first innings.—Other "Graces" than those of Gloucestershire have been cricketing lately, and we must put on record that eleven young ladies of the Sandwell Park School, Birmingham, have beaten eleven of the Edgbaston School.

**SWIMMING.**—The Mile Professional Championship Race at the Welsh Harp, Hendon, created some little interest, and was won easily by W. Beckwith, who beat four others.

**AQUATICS.**—Doggett's Coat and Badge has been won by G. Claridge of Richmond, W. Smith of Deptford being second, and Blackman of Lambeth third. As the last-named has shown in public some pretensions to good sculling, it may be presumed that the winner is not unlikely to be "heard of" again.—We hear from America that Ross has challenged Hanlan for the Championship of that country.

**LAWN TENNIS.**—The Open Amateur Competition at Stamford Bridge has resulted in the victory of Mr. F. L. Rawson.

of America. The entertainment is of the usual motley character, consisting of song, dance, burlesque scenes, and representations of plantation life; and there is plenty of boisterous humour provided by the "end men." One of the troupe appears cleverly disguised as a monster game cock, and after giving various imitations of the voice and gestures of farmyard fowls, creates roars of laughter by engaging in a mock battle with a trained chicken of the Bantam species.



**THE FENIAN PLOTS AT LIVERPOOL.**—Prompt punishment has overtaken the two rascals who were recently caught red-handed in an attempt to blow up the Town Hall. They were tried on Tuesday, and both were found guilty. McGrath was also convicted by a second jury of attempting to blow up the Liverpool Post Office in May last, and Mr. Justice Lopes sentenced them to penal servitude, McGrath for life and McEvitt for fifteen years, remarking that he hoped, and for the purpose of the sentencing he would assume, that they were not connected with other attempts of the same kind of which we had lately heard. On the following day his lordship complimented the policemen who had arrested McGrath and McEvitt on their promptness and bravery, which had been the means of preserving public buildings and possibly human life. He regretted that he was unable to direct any pecuniary reward, but he would take care to communicate his views in the proper quarter, when he hoped that due recognition would be made.

**ANOTHER DISCOVERY OF DYNAMITE** is reported from Hall Side Steel Works, near Glasgow, where a large packet of that explosive has been found behind the furnaces.

**MISS WILBERFORCE,** the plaintiff in the recent case of Wilberforce v. Philp, is now being prosecuted by the Treasury on a charge of perjury. When before the magistrate last week she stated that she was only too glad the case had been taken up by the Public Prosecutor, for she hoped to have justice now. She had been unable to get it for a long time, had been "sold" by solicitors and counsel, and had had an array of legal gentlemen against her such as she could not afford to employ. She hoped that justice would be done, and it would then be shown that what she had stated was absolutely true.

**BRAILER EXPLOSIONS.**—At Leeds Assizes, a cloth manufacturer of Batley has been convicted of the manslaughter of four of his workmen, who had died from injuries resulting from the bursting of a boiler about the dangerous condition of which he had been frequently warned. He was recommended to mercy, which the judge understood to mean that he had imperilled his own life and that of his son, and that he lost nearly 3,000/- worth of property by the explosion; but he said he could not pass upon him a lighter sentence than one of a year's imprisonment.

**AN ASTONISHING STATEMENT.**—On Tuesday a postman was charged at Clerkenwell with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself and a bag of letters which he was collecting from pillar-boxes. The police sergeant who arrested him said that he had communicated with the Post Office authorities, who had declined to prosecute, as they "never took notice of persons collecting letters, only of those that were delivering letters." The magistrate expressed his surprise at this, and discharged the prisoner on promise to be more careful in future.

**A SINGULAR DIVORCE SUIT** has just been adjudicated upon by Sir J. Hannan. The plaintiff's case was that her husband had deserted her and gone to America, and while there had obtained a divorce from her and afterwards married another woman, she knowing nothing about either event until some months afterwards. Sir James Hannan expressed no opinion as to the validity of the American divorce, but gave judgment in favour of the aggrieved lady.

**ANGLING IN THE SERPENTINE,** although prohibited by the Park regulations, is often indulged in, and it would seem that little notice is taken of the offence so long as nothing is caught. The other day however, a lucky (or, perhaps, we should say unlucky) disciple of Izaak Walton caught a perch, and the police immediately pounced upon him. He struggled and kicked, and the result was that he had to pay a fine of 3/-.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY BREACH OF PROMISE ACTION** has just been heard at Nottingham Assizes. The defendant had induced the plaintiff to live with him by promising that he would marry her on the death of his mother, and she had borne him eleven children, only one of whom is now alive. In January last he married another woman, and the action was begun. The jury gave a verdict for 250/-.

**POISONED BY MISADVENTURE.**—We have more than once urged the need of some more complete and careful system of dealing with poisons than seem to be in vogue with some chemists. At Limerick a gentleman named Hone has died through drinking carbolic acid, which had been given to him in mistake for black draught, the poison having been placed in the bottle bearing that label by the shop porter, without the salesman's knowledge.

**A MUCH DAMAGED MAN.**—At Sheffield the other day, at an inquest on the body of a crippled dwarf, who while drunk had received fatal injuries by falling down stairs, it was stated that, although only twenty-four years old, he had been in the infirmary with broken limbs no fewer than thirty-three times.



**THE CROPS.**—Travelling from London to South Devon early this week, we noticed wheat and oats in sheaf in Middlesex and Eastern Berkshire, and again in Devon, but not in the intermediate country. Between Pangbourne and Bristol wheat and barley looked well, but oats were decidedly poor. The rains with which July closed were in excess of wheat and barley requirements, while coming too late to aid oats much, except in the North. Barley on highly-farmed land will, in many cases, be a very heavy crop. Live stock continues to do well, and the rains have freshened up the herbage wonderfully.

**AGRICULTURAL REVIVAL.**—It is sometimes well to look back. Speaking in November last at a Farmers' Club Mr. H. A. Brassey, M.P., said that Mr. Chamberlain had assured him he could already distinguish a very solid revival, with which would also come fixed prosperity to agricultural interests. If these prophecies are in process of fulfilment, how is it that the Duke of Westminster has just reduced his agricultural rents 25 per cent., the executors of Lord Beaconsfield theirs by 20 per cent., and Mr. Gladstone his by 10 per cent.? And how is it that the list of bankrupts for the past six months contains over 500 agricultural names?

**FARMERS v. MILLERS.**—Such was the title of an interesting cricket-match recently played at Hurstpierpoint. The Farmers started well, and against smart fielding made 130 on their first

innings against the Millers' 84. In the Farmers' second innings Mr. Higgs' bowling proved very deadly, and the total obtained was only 51. There was, however, no time to finish the match, so the Farmers vanquished the Millers by 46 runs on the first innings.

**PARTRIDGES AND PHEASANTS** will be of good size by the 1st of September and the 1st of October respectively. During the period of incubation the weather was dry, an all-important point as regards the coveys. These are generally numerous, of partridges, ten to fifteen to the covey. Many of this year's birds are already big enough for shooting to-day the 1st.

**GROUSE** promise well. The severe winter killed off many healthy birds, but the survivors had an excellent breeding-time in the spring. The broods in some cases are very fine, generally they are tolerably numerous. Not only are the grouse free from disease, but they are very strong on the wing, and so advanced that the great shooting-parties organised by the Dukes of Rutland and Devonshire for the Twelfth will have none the easier work for taking the first legal occasion of bringing down their game.

**RABBITS AND HARES** have bred very well this season, and the rabbit farms have started well. Of course farmers with leases dated before 1880 have something to say as to the prolificacy of preserved game.

**CATTLE.**—The cross between shorthorn and polled Scotch cattle produces animals giving very fine meat. Beasts of this cross-breed grow into great weight, feed rapidly, and carry flesh of admirable quality. At the Smithfield Christmas Shows the cross is always well represented, and attracts considerable attention. Lord Sudley is about trying it on a large scale in Gloucestershire, and we hear that a large firm of Scotch stock salesmen have already despatched to him sixty-one black-polled heifers for the purpose of crossing with shorthorn bulls.

**CATTLE DISEASE.**—There has been a very serious revival of this disease in the county of Derby. Over 800 cattle are affected, the chief places being Ashbourne 72 cattle, Derby 49, Repton and Gresley 335 cattle, freshly attacked last week. From the week before there remained, Ashbourne 101, Derby 59, Repton and Gresley 664 cattle. The pest also prevails in Lancashire, where the Whalley Agricultural Society have had to abandon their Show through Privy Council restrictions on the removal of beasts.

**SCOTCH FARMERS.**—Either English agriculture is going to revive or canny Scotland is making for once a mistake. Certain it is that a surprising number of Scotch farmers are coming south. The low rents which English landlords are now willing to take offer strong inducements to the very best class of Scottish farmers, and nearly every county of Scotland has sent its representatives into English counties to "prospect" the land, not seldom to rent the same. Mr. Charles Stewart of Collieaw and Mr. Taylor of Lauder are two well-known Scotch farmers who have come to settle in Hampshire.

**AN EFFICIENT WATCH** over the farmyard is not always kept, even by the best house-dog. Might not the vigilance of the guinea fowl be utilised? Those who have kept a flock of these birds will have noticed that at night one always keeps awake to guard the rest, or rather guard is relieved by one bird after another, taking turn of watch. The approach of a stranger, fox, bird of prey, or tramp, is instantly apprehended, and in a second the poultry yard is in an uproar. The domestic fowl has lost the guinea-fowl's instinct of vigilance; at least, to a very great extent.

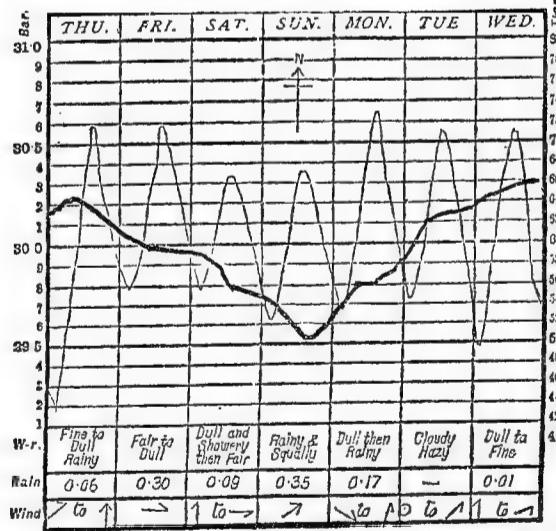
**A STRANGE FARM.**—One of the strangest farms in the world is the Terrapin Farm of Mr. Dorton in Alabama, which is stocked at present with twenty thousand head of turtle, that are reared and fattened for the New York market. They eat nothing in winter, and their summer diet of crabs is inexpensive. Mr. Dorton sells his turtle for four shillings apiece to the restaurateurs of New York. Considering the price of turtle soup, the middlemen in this case must indeed make mammoth profits.

**VEGETABLES.**—Early cabbages may now be sown for future planting. Kidney beans and early peas sown at once will, with fair weather, come in well at a late period. Spinach and turnips should not be forgotten. Main crops of celery, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, lettuce, and endive may now be planted out.

**HOLLYHOCKS** may now be obtained from the shoots growing from the base of the stem. They may, too, be struck from eyes taken from the side growths in the same way as vines.

## WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK

JULY 28 TO AUG. 3 (INCLUSIVE).



**EXPLANATION.**—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

**REMARKS.**—The barometer, which rose slightly during the early hours of Thursday morning last (29th ult.) soon fell again under the influence of a depression which was appearing on our western coasts, and the weather changed quickly from fine to cloudy and rainy. On Friday (30th ult.) the main disturbance had passed away, but the passage of some small subsidiary depression over the south of England was sufficient to prevent the barometer from rising, although the weather improved slightly for a time. On Saturday (31st ult.) these depressions caused some showers, and the weather had scarcely recovered from their influence when another and rather serious disturbance appeared over our western coasts. The new one did not, like its predecessor, travel northwards across Scotland, but advanced in a east-north-easterly direction over Ireland and England, causing much rain in London, with a considerable freshening of the south-west wind. In some of the gusts the wind rose to the force of a slight gale. By Monday (1st inst.) the depression had quite passed away, and although a new one was reported on Tuesday (2nd inst.) from our western districts, it was soon evident that it would not pass sufficiently near our neighbourhood to cause any marked change in the weather, which, although cloudy, had greatly improved. Its effect was, however, evident in the unsteadiness of the barometric rise. Temperature has been rather low for the time of year throughout the week, and the highest point reached has been only 73°. The barometer was highest (30° inches) on Wednesday (3rd inst.); lowest (29.5 inches) on Sunday (31st ult.); range, 0.78 inches. Temperature in the shade was highest (73°) on Monday (1st inst.); lowest (44°) on Thursday (28th ult.); range, 29°. Rain fell on six days. Total amount (0.93 inches). Greatest fall on any one day (0.35 inches) on Sunday (31st ult.).

The counter-attractions of the summer holidays have not prevented the re-opening of the ADELPHI and the VAUDEVILLE Theatres, while the GAETY, after a long series of French plays and a week's reappearance of the Hanlon-Lees, has resumed its wonted aspect, the regular company of the theatre having returned to town, *minus* only Mr. Edward Terry, whose place is taken for the present by Mr. J. G. Taylor. The announcement of the revival of Mr. Reece's extravaganza, *The Forty Thieves*, on Monday evening, attracted a large audience.—At the ADELPHI there is a revival of that interesting though rather doleful old Adelphi drama, *Janet Pride*, in which Mr. Charles Warner plays Mr. Webster's part of Richard Pride with much of the pathetic power which he displayed in the kindred part in *Drink*. The revival is provided with a graceful and sympathetic heroine in the person of Miss Gerard.—The VAUDEVILLE Theatre has come for a short time into the hands of Mr. J. S. Clarke, the American comedian, who appears nightly in three of his most famous characters—namely, Dr. Pangloss, Bob Acres, and Major Wellington De Boots. This is an arrangement which serves to show the actor's versatility, and which seems to be acceptable to his patrons, though it is one which necessitates a rather fragmentary programme.

Messrs. Merritt and Harris's new spectacular domestic drama, entitled *Youth*, will be produced at DRURY LANE this evening.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE is once again occupied by Haverly's Minstrels, not the "Mastodons," who appeared there last year, but another troupe, some sixty in number, and of both sexes, the majority of whom are genuine "Blacks" from the Southern States

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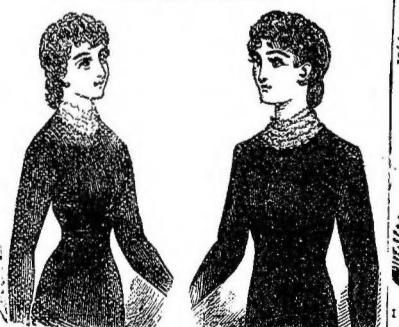
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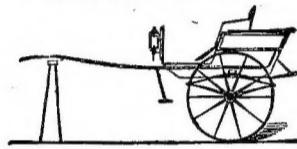
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